The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

David Lowson

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1859,
Will be performed the Domestic Drama, by Tom Taylor, entitled
A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.
Colonel Percy Kirke (of Kirke's Lambs) .. .. Mr. Fitzjames.
Master Jasper Carew .. .. Mr. G. W. Blake.
Kester Chedzoy .. .. Mr. S. Calhaem.
Anne Carew (Wife of Jasper Carew) .. Miss Cleveland.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27th, 1859,
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
Count Corvenio, - - Mr. J. Stinton.
Julietta, - - Miss Annie Parker.
After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., entitled the
MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, - Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO DOLLYMOUNT?
Mr. Honeybun, - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

TO-NIGHT. ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
COMMENCING
THIS EVENING and every Evening during the week, at 8 o'clock.
The CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, whose Concerts in London (exceeding 1,200) and in the principal Provincial Cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and in Paris before the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie, and the Court of France, at the Tuileries, have been so eminently successful, will give their Entertainment for a short period only, in the above Hall.
Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. .. 1s. 6d.
Body of the Hall and Promenade .. .. .. 1s.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.
Entrance to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance, under the Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
The FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY, December 31, commencing at Half-past Two.
Notice.—In answer to many inquiries, the New Song, "NELLY GRAY," composed expressly by W. M. Balfe, Esq., for Mr. J. W. Raynor, will be Sung on the First Evening of the Christy's Minstrels' Return Visit to Dublin, the 26th instant, at the Rotundo.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
(EDITOR OF MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,)
Will give his Musical, Dramatical, and Characteristic Readings of
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
Together with various National Illustrations, including his celebrated "Personification of the Banshee," "Legendary Anecdotes," "Songs in the Irish Language," and Grand Dramatic Representation of "THE DEATH OF BRIAN BORU AT THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF."
On TUESDAY, December 27th,
And every evening during the week, at Eight o'clock.
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.
Children under Fourteen years of age—Half Price.
Day performances THIS DAY, at Half-past Two o'clock,
To close on SATURDAY, 30th instant.

ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK, R.N.
PUBLIC MEETING
In the ROUND-ROOM, MANSION HOUSE.
ON THIS DAY (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 27th,
at Two o'clock p.m.
The NATIONAL ADDRESS adopted at the Public Meeting held on the 12th November, will be presented on This Day to Captain M'Clintock, R.N. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at Two o'clock p.m.
Reserved Seats for Ladies and Subscribers to the Testimonial.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 18, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On 24th, 25th, and 26th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a
SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY,
and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up to and including TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from FRIDAY, the 23rd, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
9th December, 1859.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD DISTRICT.
The Branch Line of Railway to the Pier at Kingstown being now open for Traffic, the Express Boats of this Company will, in future, start from the New Pier, whenever practicable, punctually at 9-0 a.m.
The Express Trains over the Dublin and Kingstown Line, leaving Westland-row at 8-30 a.m., 1-30 p.m., and 7-0 p.m., and will, in advance of the usual half-hour trains, convey Passengers to the Pier alongside the Boats.
These Trains
WILL NOT STOP AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
To prevent inconvenience, Passengers travelling by any of the above Express Trains are requested to obtain their
TICKETS
at the Office of the Company,
52, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN,
as time will not be afforded to procure them at the Kingstown Pier Office.
23rd December, 1859.

Appeals.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,
(FOUNDED IN 1790.)
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Infirm Poor of every religious persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society would beg to remind the public of its claims for their support. The class of persons benefited by its operations are not paupers, but persons involved, by sickness or other causes, in temporary difficulties, from which immediate relief may extricate, and prevent their becoming a permanent burthen upon the community.
Individuals are always to be found, who, having come to this city, and failing to obtain employment, or finding their friends to be dead or removed, have sunk into the pitiable condition of "Destitute Strangers." In these circumstances they have sought and obtained from this Society the means of returning to their respective homes. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, and every humane mind will admit the necessity of some provision to meet them.
The discrimination and care exercised in dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of this Society entitle it to the confidence and support of the affluent and benevolent. The visitors examine the merits of each application, at the miserable lodgings of the party seeking assistance, in order, as far as possible, to ascertain the distress is real, and that the relief will not be holding out an encouragement to idleness and profligacy. It is, indeed, painful to the members to be under the necessity, from week to week, of passing many letters without being able to render the applicants any assistance; but the Committee look forward with confidence to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, to enable them, not only to continue, but also to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and extend their visits of mercy, especially at this season of the year.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; the Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, David C. LaTouche & Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street, Treasurers; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 25, Harcourt-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; J. O. Bonsall, Esq., T.C., Eldon-terrace; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; H. Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; John Robinson, Esq., 3, Grafton-street; Mr. George Sidford, 17, Nassau-street; Mr. John L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; Mr. Robert Thompson, at the Bank of the Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. Henry Webster, 5, Victoria-place, Secretary; and Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, Assistant-Secretary, to whom any communications on the business of the Society may be addressed, and shall be attended to with the least possible delay.
☞ The Society's Letter Box is at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stephen's-green, South.

SLEEPING ASYLUM FOR HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS BOYS,
52, TOWNSEND-STREET.
PATRONESS:
MRS. WHATELY.
COMMITTEE:

Mrs. J. Smyly,	Rev. G. W. Dalton,
Mrs. Fry,	William Brooke, Esq, M.C.
Miss Whately,	C. B. Wale, Esq.,
Miss Lyster,	H. B. Macartney, Esq.
Rev. C. F. MacCarthy,	James Walsh, Esq,
Rev. James Rogers,	T. Godfrey P. Pope, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:
JAMES WHITE, Esq., and JOHN MOSES, Jun., Esq.
The Committee of the Sleeping Asylum reluctantly appeal to the public in this their hour of need. The funds are very low for carrying on the work. There is a debt of £30 on the Institution now, as the accounts for the year are being closed. Things surely ought not so to be. Will not Christians who at this happy season are living in ease and comfort come forward and help this Asylum, which has, since its establishment, proved itself a blessing to the many houseless ones, who come in for shelter.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretaries or any of the Committee.

Christmas is coming!
Remember the Poor!!
CHRISTMAS is coming again, and the little Children of the Ragged Schools are beginning to wonder whether the kind Ladies and Gentlemen and little Children who live in the nice warm houses will remember them again, and give nobly, as they did last year, to make a feast for them. Indeed, the little things are pretty confident about it, and they want to learn all sorts of Christmas hymns to sing on the happy occasion. Shall they be disappointed? Has not the little boy who sent all the money he had last year got some more now? And the little children who made a collection, and the little boy who wanted to send his own pudding, and the poor tradesman who sent 2s. 6d. without a name, and numbers more, who gave of their abundance or their poverty; do their hearts yet beat warmly for the poor, who cannot recompense them for their bounty? In the different Schools there are about 800 Children, many of them having no home but the Ragged School Dormitories, and no one to care for their wants and boys but those who follow in the footsteps of Him who "went about doing good." If such will be so kind as to send in Subscriptions they will be most gratefully received by
Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Bourne, 16, Warrington-place.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Christmas is coming!
Remember the Poor!!
N.B.—The kind friends who have so generously contributed to this Feast are informed that Dinner for the Townsend-street children will be served at Two o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th of January, in the Mission Building, 27 Townsend-street; and the Coombe children will have their Feast at One o'clock on Saturday, the 7th of January, in the New Schoolhouse, Skinner's-alley, Coombe.
Further contributions earnestly solicited.

Houses and Lands.

THE HOUSE No. 14, PARLIAMENT-STREET, TO BE LET.
Suitable for an Italian Warehouse.
This House has been newly fitted up, with new chimneypieces, new grates, having been just painted and papered; new water-closet; six rooms over shop. May be inspected any day from ten to four o'clock.
Proposals to be sent to Messrs. ARDILL & STEPHENS, Solicitors, 72, Aungier-street. A long lease can be given.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.
BELFAST HOTEL AND TAVERN, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, the interest of the Lessee in ALL THAT the Dwelling-house, Shop, and Premises, No. 28, Lower Abbey-street, in the City of Dublin, and known as "The Belfast Hotel and Tavern." The Premises are held under lease bearing date the 31st December, 1857, for the term of 18 years from the 1st day of February, 1858, at the very moderate rent of £60 per annum.
These Premises are situate in one of the most central and best business portions of the City; and the Lessee has recently expended upwards of £300 in permanent improvements, and the Premises are now fitted up in the most commodious and convenient manner, and in every way calculated for a lucrative trade.
The Purchaser will have the option of taking the Stock and Furniture at a valuation.
For Terms and Particulars of Title, and further information, apply to
Mr. JOHN M. THOMPSON, Solicitor, 5, Talbot-street, Dublin, who will receive Tenders up to the 12th day of January, 1860.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be greed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

Horses.

HUNTERS FOR SALE.
1. Bay Horse, by Elvas, 8 years, 15½ hands; a first-rate horse to go, and well known with the Kildare Hounds. Price £20.
2. A handsome Bay Cob, very powerful, and of great endurance; 14½ hands; a good hunter and roadster, and known with the Kildares. Price £35.
Apply to S. C. Hanley, care of C. de Gernon, Commanding Constabulary, Curragh Camp, at whose stables the horses can be seen.

TO SERVE MARES, SEASON 1860, at Mr. CLANCY'S, V.S.' Brownstown Lodge, Curragh of Kildare, at Six Guineas each, 5s. to the Groom. CLARET (own Brother to Mountain Deer), by Touchstone, out of Mountain Sylph, by Belshazzar; her dam Stays, by Whalebone—Frolic, Camel's dam, by Selim—Maiden, by Sir Peter, &c.
Touchstone was by Camel, out of Banter, by Master Henry; her dam Boadicea, by Alexander—Brunette, by Aramanthus—Mayfly, by Matchem—Ancaster Sterling, by Starling—Bandy Mare—Daughter of Partner, Greyhound Mare, &c.
CLARET is a dark brown, stands sixteen hands high, with immense bone and substance, and great muscular power, on black legs of superior quality, with good action, free from all natural blemish, and of sound constitution; and from his superior blood, coupled with his own performances on the turf (having run up to five years old and out of twenty-two times starting, in first-class company, he has run first and second eighteen times), he cannot fail to get first-class race horses, and having served mares last season, he has proved himself a sure foal-getter.
The Horse can be seen at the above address the first week in January.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— {345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.}
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Property of every kind throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALFRED W. HARRIS AND CO.,
AGENTS—26, EUSTACE-STREET.
Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.
The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and invested Capital of
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.
Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.
Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also developes a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ sany amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects are:—
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for financial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policy-holders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums paid. The Trustees act under the powers of a special trust-deed, a copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches—viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department—the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.
1.—AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by welding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.*, they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed.
2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
**** Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every of the part United Kingdom.*

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
ROBERT JESSON,
13, D'OLIER-STREET (late of No. 4.)
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
50 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards,..................1s. 6d.
50 Gentlemen's do. ....1s. 3d.
Front and Back Drawing-room and Two Bedrooms to let Unfurnished

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

WIGAN COAL.—The Subscriber continues to sell his best Wigan Coal, FREE FROM SLACK, at 13s. 6d. per ton Delivered in town at 15s., Weight Guaranteed, and no other charges to pay.
H. KINAHAN, 4, LOWER JERVIS-STREET, DUBLIN.
21st December, 1859.

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Cash advanced on all descriptions of property sent in for sale.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
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A CHRISTMAS MUSICAL PRESENT.
Just Published, Price 1s. 3d.,
"THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES"
By JAMES HILL.
Respectfully dedicated to his Pupils.
May be had of all Musicsellers at Half Price.

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In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
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JUVENILE CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their present new and varied Stock of
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising all the leading Styles in
OVERCOATS, CAPES, WALKING AND EVENING DRESS,
SCHOOL SUITS, &c.,
All of which M'B., C., and Co. can recommend with confidence.

DECEMBER FASHIONS AND CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
Our DECEMBER FASHIONS are now ready, and include a most beautiful variety of
NEW BONNETS, MILLINERY, MANTLES,
SHAWLS, PLAIN and FANCY DROGUET CLOTHS,
The Newest Styles in TARTAN do. do.
NEW VELVET FLOUNCED SILKS, FANCY DRESSES,
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And a Choice Stock of
NEW FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES,
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Also a Large Variety of Jewellery, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Papier Mache and other elegant Fancy Articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY STREET.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
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Feel great pleasure in announcing that their extensive additions and alterations are now complete.
All the Departments are fully stocked with the newest and most fashionable Goods.
An inspection is solicited.
NEW MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMED DO.
MANTLES AND SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS,
FANCY SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.;
HABERDASHERY AND TRIMMING,
FANCY DRESSES, JUVENILE DRESSES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, TIES, &c.,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
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WORKED MUSLINS, LACES,
LINENS AND DAMASKS,
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A most extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, for Christmas presents.
All Goods purchased for
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, the Poor, &c.,
at Wholesale Prices.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,
15, 16, and 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

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"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
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THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

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Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
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Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
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Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Living-stone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

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WILLIAM COLLINS AND CO.,
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Wholesale Manufacturers of
SPRING MATTRESSES,
On a Superior Principle, and much lower price than any other Establishment.

TABLE GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS,
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CEMENT, ROMAN, PORTLAND,
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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
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Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
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GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS
In great variety, at
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16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
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Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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If you want
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Try E. EGGINTON,
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GEORGE M'NALLY,
(Late of No. 57, Dame-street,)
Goldsmith and Jeweller,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his numerous kind Patrons, that he has entered into Partnership, and made arrangements with a first-class London Manufacturer, whereby he is enabled to offer to the Public the most unique and magnificent assortment of Fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Chains, &c., &c., in the city; all of which, being purchased for Cash, he will dispose of at such prices as to defy competition by any other house in the trade.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
20th December, 1859.

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J. N. CLARENDON
Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
12, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
and
98, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
(Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed. Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

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Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
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Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and electro-plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season; and all of which, being purchased for cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer for sale at such prices as are not to be found at other houses.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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THE CIVET CAT BAZAAR,
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BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
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JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland.
Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.
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Successor to Mr. ROBERT HANNA, 15, Henry-street.
Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs.
T. Y. begs to call particular attention to *his present Stock of Wines*, which will be found of the *best quality*, and at *the most moderate prices.*
Goods packed in the best manner, and forwarded without delay.
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COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
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These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
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This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
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(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

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PATENT CRYSTAL STARCH
must soon supersede Wheat Starch for Laundry purposes. Its sterling Qualities are, great strength and extreme purity (*it requires no boiling*). Sold by Grocers and Chandlers, at 4d. per lb.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
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CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES,
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opposite the Metal Bridge,
*** WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST* AND *FINEST* PROCURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
PLEASE OBSERVE.
*** TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
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Wanted.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese.
State lowest price to
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70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL
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DUTCH, HEMP, and
STAIR CARPETINGS;
DRUGGETS, VICTORIA FELTS,
HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS,
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At lower prices than any other house in the trade.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
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WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
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WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
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THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
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THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round; the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE REGISTERED
INVERNESS CAPE.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

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DUBLIN ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS,
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Rev. G. Blacker, A.M., Rector of Maynooth.	Rev. J. W. Hackett, A.M., Incumbent of St. James' Church, Bray.
Rev. J. H. Stubbs, A.M., Rector of Dromiskin.	

Arthur Houston, A.B., Gold Medallist, &c., T.C.D., Head Master.
Rev. O. Krahmer, University of Jura, Professor of Modern Languages.
The Assistant-Masters are chosen from the Society's Santry "Scholars."
This Establishment, which has now been in successful operation for more than three years, was opened for the purpose of affording a high order of education on terms so favourable as to admit of the widest possible diffusion of the advantages it offers. The religious training of the pupils is under the immediate care of the Rev Secretary to the Society; and their morals and general conduct are made the subject of the most watchful attention. Strict order and perfect system control the arrangements, and discipline is enforced by gentle but effectual means. Already a number of boys have been elected to the Society's Scholarships, and have all proved the soundness of the instruction imparted in this institution. Many, too, have been prepared for mercantile and other situations, which they continue to fill with credit and ability. The course of study has hitherto included English in all its departments, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematical and Physical Science, and Modern Languages. By a recent resolution of the Committee, the Latin Language has been added to these subjects, and the Head Master will undertake the entire charge of the class formed for its study.
The Society have thrown open Scholarships in their provincial Institutions, as well as in their Santry School, to the pupils of this Establishment, who are, moreover, eligible to the Thackeray Exhibition in Trinity College, of the annual value of £30, and tenable, like the Society's other Scholarships, for a period of three years.
Fee for English and Science Course, - £4 per annum.
" " Latin, French, German, or Italian 2 " " extra, each.
Prospectuses containing further particulars may be had at the house.
*** The present Vacation terminates on Saturday, January 6th.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants.
Terms and References on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.
The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—A Graduate of the University of Dublin, who has taken a Senior Moderatorship in History, Political Science, and English Literature, and the highest honors and prizes in many other subjects, purposes opening a class for candidates for the India Civil Service who may wish to prosecute their studies in any of the undermentioned subjects, in which advertiser's pupils have been successful in obtaining Gold and Silver Medals in the University, and distinguished marks at the India and other Examinations.
1. English Language, Literature, and Composition.
2. English, French, German, and Italian History.
3. Logic; Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Political Economy.
5. Jurisprudence.
The possible marks obtainable in the branches numbered 1, 2, & 3, in this list would be about 2,560, or considerably over one-third of the whole number allowed for the entire course of subjects from which candidates are permitted to choose.
The subjects numbered 4 and 5, form a most important portion of the course, for the "Further Examination," which the candidates selected at the first are required to pass.
Further particulars can be ascertained by letters addressed "A. H.," Office of this Paper.

WEXFORD ARCHERY BALL.
This annual festive meeting came off on Wednesday evening, with even more *eclat* than is usually the case with the meetings of this society. As in former years, the Town Hall was the place wherein the fair and gay met to thread the mazy dance. The large room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the adjoining ante-chamber was fitted up as a supper and refreshment room. Among the many Ladies and gentlemen present, were the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde Bart, and Lady Esmonde; the Honourable Mrs Deane Morgan, and the Mrs Bell, Mrs and Miss Rowe, Mr Walker, V L, Mrs Walker, Miss Walker, Mr T J Walker, and Mr C S Walker, Mr A J Cliffe, D L and Mrs Cliffe, Mr Uniacke, Mr W C Harvey, and Mr and Mrs Harvey (Park), Mr Bradish, Mr Crosbie, W Harvey, Mr James H Harvey, Mr and Mrs Wynne, Mr E S Flood and Mrs Flood, Miss D Harvey, Miss Harvey, and Mrs P L Harvey, Capt in Blanchford (Wicklow Rifles); Miss Percival, Miss A and Miss S Percival, Captain Alcom, Sir F Hughes, Mr Henry Talbot, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Pigott; Mr D V Beatty, Mrs and Miss Beatty; Captain Philips, Mr Bartollucci, Mr Gliscott, Mr Cornock, Mr and Mrs J Beatty, Mr Lambert, Mr G Lambert and Miss Lambert, Captain Nisson, Captain Irvine, Captain and Mrs Partridge, Mr and Mrs Thomas Bell, Miss Emily Bell, and Miss Augusta Bell, Miss Lynden, Mr Adams Reilly, Mr Fox, Mr and Mrs W Hunter, Captain Rochford (20th Regiment); Mr Mansergh, (1st West India Regiment); Mr Lloyd, Mr J Leigh, Mrs Leigh and Miss Leigh, Miss Mansergh, Miss Howlin, Miss J Goodall, Miss Williamsdord Richards, Mrs Dayrolles and Miss Dayrolles, Mrs Mannering, Mr Johnston, &c., &c.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE CAPE.
A WINTER OVERCOAT, adapted for travelling or walking, being made loose and easy:
Gentlemen's, 20s. to 45s. | Youths' and Boys', 10s. 6d. to 28s.

THE PRINCE FREDERICK.
A WINTER comfortable OVERCOAT, for extremely old weather.
Gentlemen's, 18s. 6d. to 55s. | Youths' and Boys', 12s. 6d. to 35s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawingroom Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare mechanical and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which and my prices I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.
New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office, and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 26.

This day being observed as a close holiday both here and in London, the Stock Exchange both here and there, and all the various Banks and public offices, are closed, consequently there has been no business transacted. The English Funds closed in London on Saturday at buyers at £95 11s. 3d., and sellers at £95 13s. 9d. The French Funds have been rather flat, and closed at a decline on the last prices. The Bank of England returns for the past week has not exhibited any particular change worthy of notice. The stock of bullion is much the same as last week.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95½ ⅝
New Threes	95½ ⅝
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	...
Consols for Account	shut
New Threes	95⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	95⅝ ¾
Consols Money Account	...
New Threes	95⅝ ¾
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	95⅝ ¾
Consols Money Account	...
New Threes	95⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	95¼ ⅜
Consols, Money Account	95½ ⅝
New Threes	95½ ⅝
	95⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 228; Exchequer Bills, 32; Caledonians, 94; Eastern Counties, 58½ ¾; Great Northern, 137; Great Western, 69¾ ½; Great Western Canada, 13¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 43; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35⅞ ½; Midland Stock, 109½; South Eastern, 83⅞ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95 4⅞; York and North Midland, 78½; Lombardo-Venetian, 12¼. Consols have been steady all morning at 95⅝. Shares opened firm, and are quiet at rather higher prices than Saturday's closing. Great Westerns and Canadian Trunks firm. French dull.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—12-20 p.m.—The market opened dull, but without any change in prices. Rentes 70-35. 3-25 p.m.—The final quotations of Rentes are 70-10, being a decline of 30 centimes since yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The funds opened firm, with an occasional improvement of about one-sixteenth per cent. Final quotations same as yesterday. The influence of the holiday season was felt in the curtailment of business. Demand for money only moderate. No operations for gold at the Bank.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

Funds inactive, the tendency however was rather towards improvement. In the Discount market scarcely any demand. In the Railway and Share markets generally in transactions of any importance, but as regards English stocks a further advance of ⅛ to ⅛ took place, which was well maintained to the close.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DEC. 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols shut	...
Ditto for new account 8th December	95½ ⅝
Ditto for new account 9th January	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95½ ⅝
Ditto for account, 8th December	95 94⅞
Ditto for new account, 9th January	—
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, deferred. 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	82½
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	33 xd
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building, redeemable	52¾
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) 10s paid	10s 6d
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid	17s 3d
General Mining Co. of Ireland, (limited) account, £4 paid	5¼
Mining Co. of Ireland, £7 paid	14
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda £75, account	75
Dublin and Kingstown, £100 paid	200
Dublin and Kingstown, quarter shares	25½
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda, redeemable	...
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	27
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual £10 paid, Class A	12⅛
Ditto, Class B	10⅛ ⅛
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual £100 paid	—
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent redeemable £50 paid	99½
	52

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st December. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. consols	95½ ⅝	95½ ⅝	95⅝	—	—	—
Ditto Account	95⅝ ¾	95⅝ ¾	95⅝	95½	—	95⅝
3 per cent. stock	—	—	—	95⅝	—	95¼
New 3 percent. stock	94¾ ⅞	95 94⅞	95	—	—	—
Ditto Account	94⅞ ¾	—	95	95¼	95 94⅞	94⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	95¼	95 94⅞	94⅞

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 27TH.
Morning Tide 12 24. Evening 12-43.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 24, amounted to 50,859 copies, making an average of 8,476 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—To-night—The Christi's Minstrels. To commence at Eight o'clock.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION.—Professor Glover's Readings and Illustrations of Moor's Irish Melodies. Morning Performance to commence at Half-past Two o'clock, and Evening at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing;" to conclude with the Christmas Pantomime, entitled "I'm King of the Castle."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Dumb Girl of Genoa;" Christmas Pantomime, entitled "The Man in the Moon;" to conclude with "Did you ever send your Wife to Dollymount."

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 16, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.
Conclusion of sale of Porcelain, Parian, and China Ware, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY.

AT 14, UPPER LEESON-STREET
Sale of Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Pianoforte, a Set of Economy Dinner Tables, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN
will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their CIVIL CLOTHING from
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce, that they have selected from their stock, and marked at HALF PRICE
a large Variety of
DRESSES and MANTLES,
some of this season's, but principally of last season's patterns and styles which are well suited for the above purpose, and much better value than the low-priced goods generally sold.
N.B.—An early inspection is solicited.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully informs Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the city, that their present stock of
WINTER GOODS
has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found, in quality and prices, well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.
Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
We solicit inspection of our
FIVE AND SIX GUINEA SUITS,
IN EXTRA SUPERFINE
JET BLACKS,
As they are unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The largest and most unique assortment of Elegant Gifts, suitable for the present season, at
M'NALLY, AND CO.'S,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

AN Englishman visiting Dublin must be struck with the beauty and extent of our public buildings, the spaciousness of our streets, and the palatial air of many of our mercantile establishments. The rage in Dublin is for improvement. We can scarcely pass through a street in which the traders are not altering and beautifying their warerooms. Signs of prosperity are visible on all sides in this department. In one point, however, we are sadly deficient, in comparison with many of the provincial towns. We have no public market, so to speak. Our ladies, catering for the household, must pass through dim and dirty lanes, where the fronts of the houses have been knocked in, and the parlours turned into a shambles. The narrow pavement, between dripping heads of mutton, is always damp, always dirty. The sanguineous stream ever drips, drips, and lazily thickens in the gutter. Refuse of vegetables, feathers of plucked fowl, fragments of ancient fish, mingle together to create abominations. It is quite enough to destroy all appetite for food when you have to pass through such a reeking slaughter-house to purchase it.

We want three, if not four public markets covered with glass roofs, wide and airy, with spacious room between the stalls. We need not send a commission to Paris or Vienna to learn how a meat or fowl market ought to be erected. Just across the Channel we have a model ready to our hand. St. John's Market, Liverpool, is all that a market should be. There the viands are displayed to the very best advantage. The market is splendidly lit, both by day and night. There is an admirable system of ventilation. The most delicate lady might pass through every portion of the market, without the slightest annoyance to any of the senses and without the danger of soiling her dress. St. John's Market was erected, we believe, by the Corporation of Liverpool, and a profitable speculation it has proved. We do not see why the Corporation of Dublin should not also erect a public market, and relieve the gentler sex from all *disagrements* which now, of necessity, attend upon marketing. It is really a disgrace to our city that butchers shops are to be found with the bleeding heads of sheep protruding over the pathway in some of our bye-streets, and even in our fashionable suburbs. Those who want to purchase meat will cheerfully enter an orderly and clean market. The process of animal dissection, in any of its stages, is by no means a temptation to a passenger.

We have been led to make these remarks by a chance perusal of an account of the Liverpool markets on Christmas-eve. Three close columns of small print are devoted by one of the Liverpool papers to an animated description of "The Christmas Markets." There Christmas is really a festival, and the rich and poor alike look to it as a season of personal enjoyment. An Englishman likes to live well, and is careful in his purchases. He likes to see what he buys, and though some may insinuate that there is too much of "creature comfort" in this trait, yet there is a vast deal of benevolence also. The man who likes to see "the best of the land" upon his own table is little likely to be a churl to those who want a helping friend. The Christmas markets were, in general, brilliantly lit up with devices in gas-work. The stalls were decorated with evergreens and flowers, while fountains played under the brilliant light. Both in the wholesale and retail markets taste is consulted, and the enormous quantity of meat required for the festival of such a city as Liverpool, was exhibited, sold, and conveyed to the household larder without leaving one unpleasant idea in its way.

In reading through the description, we were rejoiced to find that a very great number of the best animals of all kinds came from Ireland. The markets were, for the time, transformed into a sort of cattle and poultry exhibition, and the owner, breed, and quality of every animal was historicised. Thus one stall boasted of "ten Irish bullocks bred and "fed by the Right Honourable Lord Dunsany. Here "were twenty fat sheep, bred and fed by Major "Nugent, Castle Rickard, Ireland." The Earl of Fingal is commemorated for "his splendid heifers "from Killeen Castle, County Meath." "Prime "wedders" were forwarded by Richard Dyas, Esq., County Meath. "Short horns" from Belfast. "Irish sheep" from the County Kildare." "Irish four-"year-old wedders, bred by Major-General Porter." In fact, as we look down the list of purveyors, from "Mr. Magee, with his hundred prime "pigs, some weighing twenty-five cwt.;" to Mr. Maguire, with his twenty-four year-old heifers, we find that the greater portion of the primest animals were sent to Liverpool from Ireland. Here is a tangible and most satisfactory proof of the progress of agricultural and breeding interests in Ireland. Some years since, English cattle-drovers purchased at Irish fairs long scraggy atomies with little flesh about them. These were sent for some six months to fatten, and then despatched to market. Now the Irish gentry, and the Irish farmers too, have learned to fatten up their own kine and pork, and put into their own pockets the profits of the English drovers.

We have no doubt that as "prime animals" were reserved for home consumption as any we supplied to Liverpool, but we have no record of them. Our Christmas Market is a dull, dirty, chilling affair at best. When will we learn to relish something of that decent and exhilarating love of show on the occasion of a festival which Englishmen so prize? We have abundant material to make a goodly show, but, as yet, we have nothing which can be called a market.

The *Times* on the Season of Christmas:—

Probably never in this world, and, if Dr. Whewell's theory is to be believed, never in the universe was there, far and wide, such prosperity, comfort, and happiness as are brought by this Christmas to some hundred thousand homes. There are blazing fires, abundant cheer, brothers and cousins, youthful prizemen, dancing girls, games and forfeits, contented servants, and everything that love and money can bring together in this happy isle. When the heart has been warmed, or the conscience eased with the services of the day, when the plum-pudding has been consumed, old and young assembled in the drawing-room, candles lighted, curtains drawn, fire poked, and every anxious thought or sad recollection shut out with the frost or the rain, what remains to make this as near an approach to Elysium for one night as this earth will allow? One thing, by nature, by religion, by immemorial usage, is still wanting. It is, that something should be given where so much is enjoyed. Charity begins at home; but thence it goes abroad. Not a Tribe in the world but has sanctified enjoyment or propitiated fortune by hospital sacrifices. The wind whistles or howls, the rain drops from the eaves, to remind us that there is still an outer world, and a world of woe. They who would be really happy must have done, not all they can, but in some proportion to their means, for those to whom Christmas-day is only as other days, and worse, because shorter, and deader, and colder, and deeper in the grave of the year. Well, much has been done. Subscriptions have been paid, half-crowns put into the plate, dependants looked up, old servants invited, desolate bachelors asked to dinner, a treat provided for the work-people, silver got for Christmas-boxes, and every family, or local, or business claim duly attended to. Let people look to their own. What more remains to be done? Prosperity asks the question, and out of its own mouth we must answer it. Is not British prosperity a growing, increasing, expanding thing? Is it not ever stretching its cords? Does it not boast to people the desert strand, to make a way over the morass, to build Palaces of Industry in the Slough of Despond, to hold up the finger and beckon myriads to the mine, the forge, the loom, the laboratory, or the still? In our exuberant expectation we hardly know where to stop when we speak of this metropolis. What did we last call its population? Three millions? As for its boundaries, last year's map is out of date. But with enterprise and new foundation there must ever go misery. The advancing army must bivouac on the bare soil or put up with ill quarters. Whatever we read of new settlers and discoverers must come to pass whether the place be ten thousand or ten miles off. Read Mr. Douglass' account of his "Londoners over the Borders" in Saturday's paper, poor fellow-townsmen pushing or rather pushed by the glacier-like pressure of this vast mass of struggling life out into the Essex Marshes. Compare the scenes he pictures with those we started with, and then answer whether progressive prosperity has not a poor cousin of its own in the form of progressive misery.

We have looked at that picture; now look at this. Here is a battle with the marsh; it is the oldest fight of all—with chaos itself. Enterprise divides the dreary region into water for docks and dry land for warehouses. There gather round all sorts of manufactures, banned away by nuisance laws from the health-loving city. Here they take refuge, tolerate and are tolerated. As they draw their neighbours, they do no one wrong. Much has been done in the way of drainage, but, as the region was a swamp, and the streets have been built in it, years must elapse before such a colony can be as healthy as Grosvenor-square. But the fluctuations of prosperity are less manageable even than river-tides and rainfalls. Four or five thousand, under Mr. Douglass' care, depend on the progress of excavations and buildings, on the manufacture of patent manure, vitriol, and what not. The parish does its work as other parishes do. It relieves health, or seeming health, only on the hard conditions of imprisonment, degradation, separation, and despair. It relieves sickness insufficiently. It gives a doctor rent and firing; food is to be got anyhow; but, where all are poor, where none reside on the spot who can avoid it, and there is no one to see poverty but the clergyman or a stray visiter, it is evident that the fevered, the consumptive, the maimed, the new mother, and the dying, may have to wait, and wait in vain, for the coarsest means of sustaining life. In these scenes of wretchedness there is a sad monotony; one picture does for many; there is the wretched bed in which lie the dying mother and the dying son; there lie beside, equally wretched, those who should help and cannot; there is vermin and unspeakable dirt; in another room there is ague, approaching death, and, meanwhile, famine; in another room low fever, which returns again and again; in another the babe born to nakedness and rags; elsewhere sudden bereavement, striking whole families to the ground. There is a sad monotony in all this. A tone of distress pervades the narrative, and saddens the very flow of the words. One may perceive the restlessness of fever, the flush of the ague, consumptive weakness, and mental prostration invading the very mind of the man who witnesses and describes these sad scenes. No doubt, too, the faithful pastor must suffer this martyrdom. The hopeful church expectant knows the danger, and looks for the rough and rash enthusiast to bear the brunt and stand the infection of misery. But what shall we say to this monotonous tenor and tone of distress? No; it is the natural form and manner and voice of distress. Take the stoutest man and cast him down with low fever or consumption, and you may as well expect Yorick's skull to "set the table in a roar" as the poor fellow before you to show energy, or even sense, for himself or his family. Grant this monotony, this abandonment, this helplessness, it only shows that even more than money, there is wanted here sympathy, comfort, counsel, and encouragement.

No doubt, Christmas brings many such appeals. There is always a Case of Great Distress, a Refuge, or a Home at this season. It is our place, however, not so much to direct the charity of the public as to assist by timely information. We have now before us a new proof of the old truth, that the poor we shall always have in the land. As far as we advance we carry poverty with us; *post equitem sedet atra cura*; amid the waggons and the scaffold-poles, and the barges of the contractor, death, fever, ague, and pest insinuate their way, and are even beforehand with us. Our ships touch a foreign shore, and with their good gifts bring evil ones, even gifts they thought not to have with them. So it is in this nearer enterprise. British charity had need of the ambulance to keep up with its objects, falling one by one in the vanguard of industry. Institutions are for the settled; what for the moving and progressive? Clergy, working curates, Scripture readers, the light infantry and riflemen of the Church, are wanted for this work. The Press, too, must help them, for how else shall they be heard? Few of our wealthy readers know, after all, the region of this misery. It is four miles east of the Post-office; but even one mile east would leave 19 English geographers out of 20 floundering in a confusion of Ratcliffe-highways, Bonnor's-fields, Commercial-roads, Wellclose-squares, Tower-hills, and other varieties of eastern nomenclatures. There is nothing so unknown to the country at large as the eastern half of this metropolis. Yet it does the dirty work, not only of the west-end, but of all the world, and it does that work well and honestly. We wish it were better known, and that the distinction which condemns it to its Stygian obscurity were removed. Extensive Boulevards and other improvements might do something. But for the present industrious people are there, sick, famished, and dying, even at this Christmas. We write in the confidence that Mr. Douglass will soon be able to do something for them.

The *Daily News* on Lord Normanby's Pamphlet, entitled "The Congress and the Cabinet:"—

Montaigne, in his Essay "On Cripples," tells us that in the course of a tour "through the dominions of a Sovereign Prince," he once saw ten poor old women accused of witchcraft, and among these candidates for combustion he was particularly struck with "one miserable old creature." "Certainly," concludes the generous doubter, "I should rather have prescribed hellebore than hemlock for *her*." We are only too willing at this season to practise the indulgence to which the genial philosophy of the Gascon country gentleman instinctively inclined. It is well we should remember the lenient specific suggested on behalf of the "possessed" old women by one whose shrewd and liberal humour is as fresh to-day as it was three hundred years ago. Hellebore, not hemlock, is the treatment we purpose to administer to the "possessed," and highly inflammatory concocter of a virulent and verbose pamphlet, under the title of "The Congress and the Cabinet." The responsible author of this incoherent and nervous effusion is, it seems, an elderly diplomatist who, in one of the last of his forty-seven bilious pages, says one good thing, to the inexpressible relief of his readers. "It is now eighteen years since I held office in England, and thirteen since I have taken any part in the general politics of the country." *A la bonne heure!* we exclaim with a deep refreshing sigh, when we reach this pleasant information; but to know that the writer of the preceding forty-three pages once held the highest offices of state at home and abroad—to think that the actual unacknowledged representative *in partibus* of a pack of petty discarded dynasties, the officious agent of Austrian and Bourbon runaway dukes and duchesses, the willing echo of the most malignant ravings of all the most inveterate foreign and domestic bigots and foes of England—of M. Emile de Girardin, M. Louis Veuillot, Mr. John Mitchel of the *Univers*, of the *Nation*, of mongrel Ionian malcontents, of murderous Sepoys, of Irish rebels and repealers, of Papal exterminators—that this comprehensive and conscientious sympathiser with all that is anti-English, unnational and parricidal, should have been a Home Minister, a Lord Lieutenant, a British Ambassador! The fact speaks well for the stability of our institutions, and for the comparative innocuousness of a few privileged men, whom a few years' residence at foreign courts makes aliens in all but the accidents of birth and fortune, and the privileges of rank and station. The Marquis of Normanby, however, was once, we believe, an Englishman, and even a Whig, of the perfumed and padded order of liberalism perhaps, but still a Liberal of the fine old family type. By force of weakness he was a tolerably successful Viceroy; even now he recalls with a venial complacency the success he achieved in making himself tolerable to all parties. As an English Minister his nullity was incomparable; as a senator and as an administrator he has been almost equally missed and wanted since he went abroad. As an ambassador his testimonials are to be found in "A Year of Revolution," in which there was more plot than in the best of his novels, and quite as much invention. M. Louis Blanc exposed (in better English) the idle and malevolent gossip of that sorry day-book, but the taste and discretion which assailed a banished King and a fallen Minister with whom the ambassador had been in constant and confidential communication, will preserve that volume from the fate of the fashionable and sentimental contributions to the Minerva press. It is no secret that Lord Normanby passed from Paris to Florence, and that about the time of his migration to the south he ceased to have confidence in Lord Palmerston. Does he imagine that any thinking portion of the English public is disposed to take his noble wrath seriously, or to listen to him as an injured patriot, and a martyr to great principles? When he assumes the privilege "which the constitution assigns him," of discoursing to empty benches in the House of Lords, he is "dans son droit;" when he publishes a torrent of babble on the eve of a Congress because he believes that Lord Palmerston is going "to send himself to Paris," he presumes a little too aristocratically upon the importance of his opinions and the credibility of his statements, if he supposes that the contents of such a stew pan of calumnies will be tested—to smell them is enough. There is not a word of positive assertion in these forty-seven pages which we have not encountered over and over again in the foreign journals and pamphlets whose business is to slander the Italian cause and nation. Are we concerned now to defend Farini, or D'Azeglio, or Ricasoli, or Garibaldi, from the revilings of a Lord Normanby? Sincerely as we may be sorry that the noble lord no longer finds himself at home in Florence, we cannot accept the battered old eye-glass through which he invites us to contemplate the men he vilifies and the cause he defames. We cannot consent to discuss the questions which are to come before a Congress in the spirit and tone of a monthly nurse? Lord Normanby, using "the privilege which the constitution assign to him," and writing in the interest of his "Tuscan friend," is ready to make firewood of all title-deeds of British sovereighty, as a sacrifice to the "rights" of Austrian and Papal ascendancy in Italy. Though he steadily abides by his convictions as a Protestant, he believes the Papacy to be "sound at heart," and is anxious that its temporal power should be unimpaired. He is terribly angry with Sweden for her persistence in the faith of Gustavus Adolphus. Are we to reason with this maundering rage? We should as soon think of discussing the great tea-pot question with "Sairey Gamp." Political second-childhood is a spectacle for pity, not for indignation, nor even for contempt.

The *Times* on the Release of the Prisoners from the Princess Royal:—

The prisoners from the Princess Royal are to be released to-morrow. It is a pity that, since the favour was to be granted, this course had not been taken on Saturday last. There is somewhat of churlishness, even at the moment of grace in the refusal to release the men for Christmas-day. The authorities have, no doubt, been led astray by their love of arithmetical symmetry. The sentence has been commuted from imprisonment for three months to imprisonment for one month, and it happened unfortunately that the month did not expire till the second day after Christmas-day. With this slight expression of regret that one drop more had not been added to the cup of grace, we are bound to add that this decision will be received with universal satisfaction throughout the country. The sentence was a harsher one than the offence deserved, even it had been fully made out. It was felt, besides, that the Port Admiral had not been altogether free from blame, even though the men were in the wrong. As the remission of the sentence, however, implies that the men had been too rigorously dealt with, we are not anxious to reopen any discussion which might result in censure of the course adopted by Admiral Bowles. We most heartily rejoice that there is now an end of this series of mistakes, that the prisoners will be set free to-morrow from Winchester Jail, and that Admiral Bowles will be enabled to spend his Christmas week without the reflection that 108 seamen are suffering to expiate what was at least partially his error.

THEATRE ROYAL—THE PANTOMIME.

The joyous and ever welcome season of Christmas has come again, and brings in its train not the least of its many cherished associations and various amusements, the Pantomime. Although such fanciful and grotesque representations do not, of course, strictly speaking, suit experienced or cultivated intellects, yet deeply engaged in the eager pursuits of material advantages must be the mind that cannot, even for one evening in such a season as the present, derive pleasure from seeing the Christmas Pantomime, if it were only the pleasure that memory must yield from the storehouse in which she fondly preserves the reminiscences of early life. Hundreds of the "rising generation," if not thousands, in summing up the amusements that were before them during the Christmas holidays, doubtless assigned a prominent place to the Pantomime, at which they would be amazed at the grandeur of the scenery, shocked at the nefarious proceedings of the evil spirits of the piece, and would finally be thrown into ecstacies at the practical jokes of Clown and Pantaloon. In order to meet such anticipations, comprehensive, and it may at once be said successful, preparations were in progress for many months past. The pantomimes at the Theatre Royal have always been remarkable for scenic splendour and mechanical effect, and in both these respects the present pantomime greatly excels any that has been presented for several years. It is evident that not alone has there been a liberal expenditure on the part of the lessee, but that a large amount of care and attention, as well as ability and judgment, have been applied for the purpose of producing a Christmas performance worthy of the character of the Theatre Royal, and deserving of public admiration. The scenery is really beautiful, and is marked by that artistic superiority which might be expected from the painters, Mr. Charles Parker and Mr. William Glover. Scene 2—"Fanciful Retreat of Imagination"—and scene 8 deserve particular notice. In the latter a waterfall is introduced, with pure water rippling along, which imparts a reality to the scene the effect of which is very fine. The mechanical changes and tricks are generally good, and we would especially notice the representation of a large ship in full rig, which is a distinguishing feature of this pantomime. The dresses, properties, and all the stage accessaries have been got up in the same enterprising spirit which characterises the other portions of the pantomime. In every respect the entertainment has been prepared and presented with striking splendour and effect; and Mr. Harris and Mr. Granby, the stage manager, and those assisting them, must have been much gratified at the undoubted pleasure and satisfaction given to the vast audience by the result of their anxious labours. The reputation of "Boxing Night" was fully sustained on this first representation. The house was filled to overflowing in all departments, particularly the pit and galleries, where the usual amount of excitement and wit prevailed. A very interesting drama, entitled "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," was performed to a rather impatient assemblage, and when the curtain fell and the band commenced the overture to the pantomime, it seemed to be felt that the main object of all present was about to be gratified. The overture is composed of a number of beautiful airs, selected from the music of almost every nation, and admirably harmonised by Mr. Levey. The plot of the pantomime is briefly told. *King Hotuponeverythingheim*, to improve his income, wishes to dispose of his only daughter to a husband who shall, at all events, be rich, no matter how deficient he may be in other respects, and such a one he finds in *Baron Weakinthelegsandwits*, a nobleman by descent, and a very rapid one. The King's daughter, *Princess Brighteyes* (Miss Louisa Thorne) does conceive a passion, but not for the object of her father's selection. She prefers *Prince Diamond*, a shining character, who states his intentions like a man, and after a long series of vicissitudes, illustrating the adage that the course of true love never yet did run smooth, she is wedded to the object of her choice by the kind intervention of the good fairy, *Raywing* (Miss Hunt). In scene 8, the transformation scene, the harlequinade, is introduced, when Harlequin (Mr. Powell), Clown (Herr Deane), Pantaloon (Mr. Joseph Morris), Columbines (Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne), are introduced to the audience. The comic portion is exceedingly clever, and provoked great amusement. The pantomime, on the whole is good, and promises to be most successful. Mr. Harris was called out and loudly applauded

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The welcome Christmas Pantomime season commenced yesterday evening throughout the length and breadth of the land. The swelling pulses of the joyful bells which usher in the bright glad Christmas morning have scarcely ceased to sound over the silent city when the magical curtain rises and displays the old familiar faces of Clown, Harlequin, and Pantaloon, beaming in all their pristine frivolity and fun. To the juveniles there is, perhaps, no dramatic representation more tedious or heavy than the short one act which precedes the reign of folly in the Pantomime, and when the fair heroine, after many trials and dangers in her constant faith, at length receives the happy reward to all true lovers, of meeting her hero, "never more to part," and the curtain falls upon their fortunes. Then, expectation is unchained, and anxious little eyes, and more anxious little hearts, eagerly await the first grand scene that is to abound in miracles, fairies, and old witches. Such expectation was anything but disappointed yesterday evening, when "The Man in the Moon; or, Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle," was presented, after the drama of "The Blind Girl of Genoa," to a very numerous audience at the above theatre. The first scene, which made its appearance, with all the usual "pantomimic solemnity," was a beautiful Twilight Dell, the place of council of the Fairy Foambell, who, with her host of elfish attendants—Will-o-the-Wisp, Spray, Dewdrop, Crystal, Daisy, Waterlily, and all the senators of the spiritual world—moves in deliberation upon the affairs of poor weak mortals. As usual in the Pantomime there is always some particular feature more attractive than the rest; and, rather than destroy the sacredness of custom, the manager has, with his wonted zeal and enterprise, brought all the delights of scenic deception to bear upon a grand diorama representing the "Flight of O'Donohue across the Lake." The scene is admirably painted, and reflects great credit upon the artist. The concluding tableau but one of the Pantomime represents what is termed "the back-door of the Moon," which, upon opening, discloses the brightly illuminated waters of a placid sea bearing a large ship, which moves gracefully along. Mr. H. Wright, as the Clown, provoked the greatest mirth by his confirmed mischievous habits. He was ably assisted by the ductile Pantaloon (Mr. Halford). The sprites were as agile and nimble as sprites generally are, and were frequently applauded in their feats of dexterity. The Pantomime, generally speaking, seems a complete success, and is likely to enjoy a "long run."

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The first appearance of this very talented company, after a long absence, took place in the Round-room of the Rotundo, last evening, before a crowded and highly respectable audience. The programme was varied and well selected, and the entertainment, which consisted not only of music and singing, but also of dancing, was of the most agreeable and humorous description. As the pieces were very numerous and all admirably executed, it would be useless to particularise them. However, we may mention a few which, judging from the enthusiasm with which they were received, must have given general satisfaction—viz., the opening chorus, "We Come from the Hills" by the entire company; "Nelly Gray," by Mr. J. W. Raynor; "Beautiful Star," by Mr. G. J. Wilsom; and "The Mocking Bird," by Mr. Raynor. The second part of the entertainment opened with a Spanish dance by Messrs. Howard and Collins; after which, followed the fine sentimental ballad, "Annie dear, good bye," by Mr. Wilsom, which was loudly applauded. In the second part there was also an Irish lilt, by Messrs. Howard and Collins, and an American jig by Mr. J. Howard. The entertainment concluded by the burlesque "*a la Jullien*," in which the style and manner of that celebrated performer were well imitated, and produced great merriment. The performance of the company does not consist wholly, as might at first appear, of Negro melodies, but only in part; neither are they such as are commonly heard; and, besides, it is divested of much of that grossness and absurdity which mark the true Negro character, and which have hitherto been mixed up with entertainments of this class. The singing and acting of the several performers are excellent, and cannot fail to command large houses during their stay, which, we understand, will be only for a brief period.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR, DEC. 24.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Count de Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

The band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance and played during the dinner.

The Queen, with the Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, rode out on horseback, attended by Captain Du Plat and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

WINDSOR, SATURDAY DEC. 24.

Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Major-General the Hon. R. and Mrs. Bruce, and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel.

The choir of St. George's Chapel, under the direction of Dr. Elvey, had the honour of singing before her Majesty after dinner.

SUNDAY, DEC. 25.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service and administered the Holy Sacrament.

THE MINISTRY.—Lord John Russell has recovered from the effects of his cold, and during the last few days he attended daily at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. His lordship returns every evening to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Lord Palmerston arrived in town on yesterday, and paid a visit to Lord John Russell at the Foreign Office. After the interview the Noble Viscount quitted London, and returned to Broadlands. Earl Granville remains in London. Sir George Cornewall Lewis has gone on a visit for a few days to Lord Clarendon at his country seat. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, M. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Milner Gibson, are all absent from London.—*Observer.*

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar are staying at Goodwood, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

The Duchess of Hamilton arrived in Paris a few days since from Germany. The Noble Duke is in Scotland.

The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Robert and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton have left London for Clumber Park, where his grace intends to receive company.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire have arrived at Hillsborough Castle, county Down, from a tour of visits.

The Marchioness of Sligo and the Ladies Brown are passing the season at Westport House, county Mayo.

The Earl of Lincoln has left London for Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington arrived at Beckett House a few days since, from a tour of visits.

Lady Beaumont, with the youthful Lord Beaumont, the Hon. Miss Stapleton, and suite, have left the Salt-hill Hotel for Dublin.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle has arrived at Trentham, from the Viceregal Court, for the Christmas holidays.

The Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux have arrived in London from Croxteth Hall, Lancashire.

Viscount and Viscountess Valletort have arrived at Brocket Hall on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

Lady Fanny Howard has succeeded Lady Augusta Bruce as Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Lady Elizabeth Orde and the Misses Orde have arrived at Fenton's Hotel from Yarmouth.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have during the last week awarded premiums in money to all the children attending their schools, without distinction of sect. A sum of money was also distributed among the labourers as a gift at the approach of Christmas.

The Earl of Bective left the Lodge, Virginia, on Saturday, for Headford House, Kells.

Colonel Greville, M.P., is staying at 4, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton.

Colonel and Mrs. Pratt have arrived at Belvedere-place, from Cabra Castle.

Major D'Arcy, Mrs. Darcy, family, and suite have left Castlepark to sojourn during the holidays with Lord De Freyne, at Frenchpark.

Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart., and Lady Blosse have left Athavallie, on a visit to Ballinrobe House, the residence of Colonel Knox.

The Earl of Portarlington has arrived at Emo Park from the Continent.

The Marquis of Clanricard, passed through Loughrea on Tuesday evening last, on his way to Dudley Persse's Esq., Roxborough, to enjoy the sports of the field, cock-shooting, &c., in which he was joined by Lords Cloncurry, Dunsandle, and several noblemen and gentlemen who annually resort to that hospitable mansion. The Noble Marquis again passed through Loughrea on Thursday evening, for Portumna Castle, to spend the Christmas holidays.—*Western Star.*

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are invited to spend the Christmas at Adare Manor, with the Earl and Countess of Dunraven.

Thanks.

St. Michan's Parish.—The Rev. J. H. Monaghan, to the North City Coal Fund, for two tons of coals for the poor of the parish.

The Clergy of St. Michan's Parish, to Messrs. Edmundson, Capel-street, for their liberal relief personally bestowed on several poor families in their parish.

Doctor Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street, sub-treasurer of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, most gratefully acknowledges to have received large parcels of under-clothing and baby clothes for the use of the poor patients of the institution, from each of the following ladies:—Mrs. Richard W. Greene, Honourable Mrs. Pakenham, Mrs. John Litton, and Mrs. Thomas LaTouche, and on behalf of the governors he begs to return them his most sincere thanks.

Army.

The Urgent screw steamship, Commander Hire, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Hong Kong, calling at Kingstown to embark the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Foot for the Cape of Good Hope. The following gentlemen take passages in her:—For Algoa Bay, Store-clerk Le Breton; for Hong Kong, Assistant-Surgeons Rattray, M'Kenzie, Hoile, and Fraser.

The Navy.

The mechanics and workmen employed in Chatham Dockyard have raised a handsome sum of money for the purpose of presenting three testimonials to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith, and also to Mr. P. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, as an acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the workmen in the Royal Dockyards by those gentlemen, through whose exertions, aided by the Right Hon. Mr. Wilson, late M.P. for Devonport, to whom a testimonial has already been presented from the workmen of Chatham Dockyard, the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act were extended to the mechanics and labourers employed in the naval establishments of the kingdom. The testimonials, which have been selected by the committee, consist of three very massive silver tankards, elegantly chased and of the most beautiful workmanship, each weighing nearly 40 ounces. The three tankards are in all respects similar, the following inscription being engraved on each:—"Presented to [member's name] by her Majesty's civil servants and their friends resident in Chatham, Rochester, Brompton, and Strood, for his exertions in assisting in passing the Superannuation Act, 1859." Each of the testimonials stands on a carved polished block of oak formed out of one of the beams of the renowned frigate Shannon, just broken up at Chatham, which fought and made the gallant capture of the United States frigate Chesapeake during the American war; a silver plate inserted in the pedestal of each, has the following inscription:—"This block is a portion of her Majesty's ship Shannon, which fought the Chesapeake June 1, 1813." The testimonials are to be presented to the hon. members in the course of a few days by a deputation selected from the dockyard artisans.

The screw steam frigate Galatea, 26,800-horse power, is ordered to proceed from Woolwich to Chatham this day, to be docked and made ready for the steam reserve at that port.

The screw steamship Royal Albert, 121, Captain Lacon, from Portland, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Friday. She saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B., and will, after discharging her powder and shell, come into Hamoaze to have new boilers and be refitted. Her crew were paid wages on Saturday, and granted a week's leave.

The paddlewheel steam tender Avon, Second Master George Day commanding, which left Plymouth for Falmouth on Thursday, to return 50 men borrowed from the Russell, 60, returned to Plymouth on Friday.

The screw steamship Nile, 90, Capt. Arthur Wilmot, at Plymouth, unbent sails on Saturday.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—In all the departments connected with Chatham dockyard, the utmost possible activity is now visible, most of the workmen employed in the several factories working extra hours in order to meet the demands made on the resources of the various establishments. The two line-of-battle ships, the Atlas, 91, and the Bulwark, 91, screw two-deckers, have all the available hands at work on them, and although they have only been laid down comparatively recently, they are in a very forward state, and will be fit for launching early in the ensuing financial year. An improved 51-gun screw frigate, the Undaunted, in the shed under which the Charybdis was built, has made astonishing progress; this frigate will be one of the finest of that class of ships in the British navy, and being intended for a high rate of speed, and supplied with the long-range Armstrong guns, will be a most formidable object to encounter; it is intended to complete and launch her with the least possible delay. Preparations have also been commenced for laying down two additional screw two-deckers, each of 91 guns, the plans for which have been prepared and received at Chatham dockyard. The Rodney, 91, in dock, is nearly completed in her conversion from a sailing ship to a two-decker screw, and from the extensive alteration made in her this vessel has been almost re-built and entirely re-modelled; the Severn, 51, in the adjoining dock, is undergoing a similar process, and both have a large number of shipwrights and mechanics employed on them. On the first and second slips, the Rattlesnake and the Orpheus, 21, screw steamers, are progressing very fast, and although both were only laid down a few months since they are in a forward state. The new steam basin is now occupied by the screw corvette Charybdis, 21, which is being fitted for the steam reserve. The steam and other factories connected with Chatham dockyard are all in full operation. In addition to the works connected with the Government departments, there are various works in progress by the contractors for improving and enlarging the dockyard, and these are likely to be extended over a considerable period, the Government having devoted a large sum for the purpose. When the whole of the works which are now in progress at Chatham are completed, that dockyard will be one of the most commodious of any of the naval establishments.

FIRE.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out in the store No. 5, North-wall, the offices of the Dublin and London Screw Steam Packet Company, which at first appeared to be very serious, and likely to result in the destruction of a large amount of property. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows:—As Police-constable John Wilson, 151 C, was passing the premises, at the aforesaid hour, he observed smoke issuing therefrom. He at once gave the alarm to an old woman, the only person there, and, seeing the danger that was imminent, he left a constable in charge, and went to Sackville-lane station, where he was despatched with another constable to give information to the engine-keepers and the pipe-water authorities. The firemen belonging to the night duty were at once turned out, and repaired to the scene of the disaster. When Police-constable Wilson left the premises he directed that the doors should be kept closed till the arrival of the engine, which was a very proper precaution, as it retarded the development of the fire. Water was then abundantly supplied from the main pipes, the river, and watering carts, and the fire was happily soon extinguished. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's engine, which was near, was first upon the ground, and at about half-past five o'clock; after which the police engine, the West of England, Corporation and Sun engines arrived in quick succession. The only part of the premises injured was the door, or gate, which was partially burned. The property in the stores consisted principally of hemp, about £150 worth of which was destroyed by the fire or injured by the water. £100 worth of the property was saved by removal, and about £2,750 worth saved upon the premises. Superintendent Maher, Inspectors Rapson and Boyle, Acting Inspectors O'Rourke and Ward, Sergeants Strong and Freeney, with three acting-sergeants and fifty-three constables, were present and assisted both in extinguishing the fire, and protecting the property. Sub-constable John Doran, of the constabulary depot, Phœnix Park, happened to be passing at the time, and rendered very efficient service to Acting-inspector O'Rourke, before the arrival of the main body of police. The origin of the fire is not known, but the premises are fully insured.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Kirwan, on Sir John Rogerson's Quay, upon the body of a man named Patrick Furlong, a native of Wexford, about 28 years of age, who was drowned in the Liffey on Christmas night under the following circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of Catherine Furlong, deceased's sister, who lives at 95, James'-street, that her brother was a sailor on board the schooner "Hope," of Wexford, now lying at Sir John Rogerson's Quay. He was married, and left a wife and three children in the town of Wexford. She identified the body, but did not know anything about the melancholy occurrence. Patrick Carroll, the next witness, who belonged to the Shamrock, of Wexford, deposed that he knew deceased for many years, and that he, deceased, and five or six others were drinking in Mr. Keogh's public-house on Christmas night. Deceased was not tipsy, neither was any of the party. Witness parted with him about seven o'clock, but two or three others remained drinking with him; he then went abroad and afterwards returned to the same house but could not meet any of the party; he next went towards Carlisle Bridge, and on his return was told by a boy that a man had fallen into the river; he hastened down to the aforesaid house and found deceased lying on his back in the shop in the position he was now in, and appeared to be quite dead; he immediately went for medical assistance, but before Dr. O'Grady arrived the unfortunate man was found to be quite dead. Three other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the above testimony. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

The funeral of Master John Dack, son of Mr. Dack, of 27 Nassau-street, who expired on Friday last, took place yesterday, when his remains were conveyed to Mount Jerome Cemetery. His attainments for his age were of a very high order, and he was universally beloved by all who knew him.

CHRISTMAS—RAGGED SCHOOL DORMITORY, CHANCERY-LANE.—In conformity with the usage of this house at Christmas, the committee and friends entertained the boys with an excellent dinner, to whom a repast of this sort is an annual novelty. At half-past four, dinner was laid for 30 boys, when a number of the friends assembled to enjoy the scene their bounty had occasioned. The dinner, comprised of beef, mutton, vegetables, &c., was punctually served, when grace was sung by the lads, and soon a scene of devastation commenced, the goodly joints we becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less" in a short time, until the consumers were reminded that their opinion of a plum pudding was yet to be taken, and as none appeared satisfied to abide by the decision of another, all being unanimous upon the right of private judgment in this matter at least, a temporary cessation took place, until an excellent pudding, supplied by the bounty of Mrs. Saurin, of St. Stephen's-green, was submitted for their approval, and soon shared the fate of the joints of meat. After dinner each visiter was named by the delighted boys, when the house vibrated to the responding cheer, which continued to be reiterated until Chancery-lane seemed mad. The house wore quite a gay appearance within, neatly decorated with holly and ivy, amongst which the grateful inmates had ingeniously introduced the names of "Saurin," "Smith," "Flood," "Nunn," &c., familiar to them as their warmest patrons. The remainder of the evening was spent in a happy enjoyment of the festival commemoration.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE.—On the 3rd instant, Chief-boatman W. Sye, and the Coast-guard party of the Rutland station, went to the Island of Orrery, Donegal coast, and after a diligent search, succeeded in seizing two new stills, two heads and worms, 190 stones malt, 150 gallons wash, forty gallons pot-ale, a keg of spirits, and a large quantity of grains; also, a number of vats, barrels, and other utensils used in the manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the seventh seizure the same party have made on that island within a short time.—*Derry Sentinel.*

PARIS AND ORLEANS RAILWAY COMPANY.—The receipts of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company for the week ending the 16th of December amount to 1,208,737f. 96c., being a decrease of 17,349f. 33c. as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The receipts from the first of January to the 16th of December amount to 62,289,459f. 32c.; being an increase of 6,283,428f. 16c. as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1858.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

FRENCH MAIL.

LONDON, MONDAY.—The French mail has not arrived.

This day was kept as a close holiday in the Stock Exchange and throughout the city.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

FRANCE.

The weather is so mild in Paris that it resembles a moist month of April, while in the South of France it continues to be unusually severe.

AUSTRIA.

Such a vast quantity of snow has fallen in Austria that almost all the railways had become impassible. At Milan there had been an almost uninterrupted fall of snow for 48 hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, Tuesday Morning.

The chief feature in this morning's papers is the account of the Christmas pantomimes, burlesques, and other entertainments.

The *Times* fills seven columns with this matter. There were 34,364 visitors at the Crystal Palace yesterday.

The Duke of Malakoff arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday, and after paying his respects to her Majesty, returned to London.

It is stated in the *Times* that measures are about to be taken for placing Chatham Dockyard in a thorough state of defence, in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners on the National defences.

The French commercial reports state that wines continue so dear at Bordeaux that speculators are deterred from purchasing.

The *Times* considers the approbation of Lord Grey the greatest argumentative triumph the Rifle Corps volunteer movement could attain.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

LIMERICK, MONDAY NIGHT.—A meeting in accordance with a requisition, was held here to-day, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Pope. A procession having been formed, proceeded to the monument of O'Connell, and thence to the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John, where the meeting was held. The interior was crowded by numbers of the lower orders.

On the platform were:—The Mayor of Limerick, Earl Dunraven, Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Sir Vere De Vere, Bart.; James Lyons, Esq.; William Howley Esq., D.L.; and a large number of Priests.

Resolutions were adopted similar to those carried at other meetings of the same nature, and the meeting separated.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

On the 2nd January, 1860, money order offices will be opened at—

Bangor-Erris	County Mayo	Head-Office Ballina.
Crookhaven	" Cork	" Skibbereen.
Dromore	" Tyrone	" Omagh.
Dundrum	" Tipperary	" Cashel.
Kiltormer	" Galway	" Ballinasloe.
Sneem	" Kerry	" Killarney.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A POLICEMAN.—About the hour of seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, a man named Bracken, from Durrow, near Tullamore, supposed to be intoxicated at the time, got into the river at the corner of Mrs. Kelly's house, adjoining the bridge over the Town River, leading to High-street—there being a rapid flow of water, owing to the heavy rains of the previous night. A little girl, having heard the splash, gave the alarm, and a large crowd was soon attracted to the spot, when Sub-Constable Colville rushed into the rapid current, and, at the risk of his own life, and after a long search, rescued the drowning man at a distance of forty yards from the spot where he fell in. After being taken out of the water he appeared in a very exhausted state, and was conveyed to the police barrack, where every care was taken of him, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The constable who so gallantly risked his own life to save that of a fellow-creature is deserving of every need of praise, and we hope the authorities will not overlook this meritorious conduct.

THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS."—We received late last night a private communication from a well-informed Correspondent in Paris to the effect that the minions of the French Government are industriously and energetically denying that this celebrated pamphlet—unanimously ascribed to Imperial aspiration—was written with the knowledge or concurrence of the Emperor. It is added, that the Imperial course with regard to Italian affairs in the Congress will be very different from that shadowed forth in the pamphlet question. This is not at all unlikely, and of course, if that is to be the Napoleonic cue, the occupant of the Tuilleries will have no difficulty in repudiating all hand in the pamphlet, and, if need be, "swearing" it too, as he swore to uphold the Republic when he came into power. It is not improbable that he may have begun to shrink from carrying out his intended policy with regard to the limitation of the temporal power of the Pope, just as he suddenly got frightened in the midst of the war with Austria, and ingloriously and almost piteously sued for peace from the very party whose troops were to be expelled from the Alps to the Adriatic. But whatever may be Louis Napoleon's course of procedure in the coming Congress, and however vehemently he may deny the parentage of the pamphlet referred to, that pamphlet undoubtedly owes its existence to his inspiration.—*Morning Advertiser*.

CONDUCT OF THE GLASGOW STUDENTS AT THE INSTALLATION.—The *Glasgow Herald* says:—The students are under a great mistake if they think that they "make men of themselves," or elevate their reputation, by taking a leaf out of the book of the lowest rowdyism. Occupying the centre of the hall at the installation, they kept up, until the appearance of the Lord Rector, a continued round of yelling and jostling—thumping upon the floor, and scattering handfuls of missiles, in the shape of hard peas, at each other, and at all within their reach. We noticed some big fellows, with whiskers on their cheeks, using long tin pipes, through which they blew the peas at any one who presented a fair mark by which he might be pained and annoyed by the charge and stroke of this improvised bullet. The ladies and gentlemen who occupied the galleries looked down upon the unmannerly proceedings of these ill-conditioned young persons with infinite disgust. The conduct of the students outside the building was not a whit better. When they approached the Candleriggs entrance they tore down the boards containing the notifications of the Choral Union, and scattered them about; and a gentleman called for us yesterday afternoon to exhibit his cheek, which had been cut open by a fragment of these boards, propelled against it by a young savage with a student's cloak on his back. We are aware that the great body of the students take no part in, but denounce, such blackguardism as that to which we have adverted, and it is a pity that their good name should be tarnished by an ill-bred and course-minded minority. We think the police would only have been within the line of their duty had they appeared in greater force at and about the City Hall.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY ON THE EVE OF FLIGHT.—It is proved beyond the possibility of doubt or denial, not only that the "Grand Duke had organised a plan of firing on his subjects," but that it was his wish and—or at least that of his son—to put that plan into execution. The military organisation of this plan in its details; the position to be taken up by the batteries; the calmness and regularity enjoined on the soldiers when firing, one file on each side of a street, into the opposite windows, on the families of the citizens, for fear of wasting their ammunition; the orders to afford all respectable inhabitants, "such as functionaries and place-holders under Government," an opportunity of retiring with them to a place of safety; all this may be read in the documents. Further, if any doubt remains on the mind of any person whether it were really the intention of the Archduke that the orders for firing on the people should be forthwith put into execution, the reply made by Lieutenant Angiolini to his Highness, and the rejoinder of the latter are on record to prove the fact beyond the possibility of cavil. "I answered him—Highness, permit me to speak to you frankly and loyally. The measures which have just been read cannot be carried into effect, because the troops will not fire on the people. Highness, you and all the royal family have been deceived hitherto by those who have made you believe the contrary." To which the Archduke rejoins—"E Noi!" And what is to become of us?" Organised a plan of firing on his subjects! Why, it was the trust in which they had lived. "You have been made to believe all this time," says the officer, driven by the extraordinary stress of circumstances into speaking truth to an Imperial Highness, "that your troops would on command, fire on the people. You have been deceived, for they will not do it." And the young Prince, though not arrived at adult years, yet having learned among the first and most unchangeably normal of the laws surrounding him, the position of an Austrian Archduke among Italian subjects, and the condition of such an existence exclaims, "What, then, is to become of us?—"Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859, by T. Adolphus Trollope."

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Four o'Clock.

FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says that Count Walweski is at his wits end, having his personal policy disavowed by the official pamphlet. At the Cabinet Council on Saturday he attempted to play the part of an injured minister, and complained that as he was talking language of one kind to his Austrian friends, a different language should be issued by others. It is stated that Prince Metternich has remonstrated on the turn things are likely to take. Count Walewski was desirous of having something or other, were it only a sentence, if not in the official, in the semi-official journals, to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and with a view to gratify the Cabinet of Vienna. The public has already made up its mind on the subject.

Accounts from Turin and Milan state that the pamphlet has created an immense sensation there. The excitement it has produced in Belgium is also very great.

A pamphlet by the chairman of a French and Swiss railway is attracting great attention in financial circles at Paris. The writer asserts that the credit of France is equal to all exigencies. provided confidence in the future is established, and he implores the Congress not to make a precarious, badly settled, and uncertain peace.

THE "DES DEBATS" ON THE PAMPHLET—THE POPE EX LE CONGRESS."

The journal *Des deBats* contains an article signed by John Lemoine, pronouncing itself probably on the pamphlet "Le Pope et le Congress." M. Lemoine proves by quotations from his former articles that he always had expressed the same opinion on this subject, and demands that Italy should remain mistress of her destinies. According to his views the Congress of 1860 has to take no resolution, but is only called together to recognise the expressed wishes of the Italians.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, DEC. 26.—Mr. Harris has received the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty Queen of England in Switzerland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that Prince Jerome has entered into a state of convalescence.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following telegram:—

MADRID, DEC. 26.—The Queen has been happily delivered of a princess.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a moderate supply, and a great market at our Corn Exchange to-day. We repeat the quotations of Friday for everything:—

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats,	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 21s 0d	Rapeseed,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn per	
Rye,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480lbs.	31s 0d to 33s 0d

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 27.—White wheat, 26s to 27s 6d; red, 24s 6d to 25s 6d; barley, 17s to 17s 6d; oats, 12s to 14s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 27.—(From Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report)—Attendance small at this morning's market. Wheat in good demand at full prices. A moderate inquiry for flour, without change in value. Oats slow, but not lower. Not much doing in Indian corn, but held at late rates. Beans a shade easier to buy.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 27.—Sugar—some inquiry to-day. Coffee very firm, but little doing. Tea no change. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Tallow quiet, very little doing for the month, firm for Spring. Delivery 2,081 spot, and all this month 58s 6d to 58s 9d—January to March 58s. March alone 58s 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 27.—Sales 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on specie, and export market unchanged.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Fodica, Mauritius; Pia, Constantinople; Florence Graham, Africa and Kinsale. Off—Chrysolite, Callan. Sailed—Flora, Galway; Choice, Dublin; Gem, Antwerp; Hercules, Swansea; Sarah, Fleatwood; Gipsey, Waterford; Susan, Liverpool.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Merwestroom. from Dordt; Victoria Lenzerotte, Isabella Bremen, Chieftan, St. John's N. B.; Adonis (s.s.). London. The Royal Charter, that was in collision with the Industry in the Lough, is up to the quay for repairs. The Manscow has been towed up to the quay.

ILLNESS OF MR. ALBERT SMITH.—We have much satisfaction in stating that, from inquiries made this morning, the illness of Mr. Albert Smith has taken a most favourable turn, and that all apprehension of danger has been removed. This favourable change took place at twelve o'clock on Sunday, and from that hour until the time of writing he has been progressing most favourably. Mr. Rae has been constantly in attendance, and with Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Oscar Clayton, pronounce Mr. Smith out of danger, and the probability of his early convalescence.—*Globe*.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—The *Weekly Register* announces that the London meeting of Catholics to address the Pope is now definitely fixed for January 3. The same paper publishes the list of names appended to the "Declaration" of the Roman Catholic laity in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and which includes those of Lords Stourton, Arundel, Petre, Dormer, Clifford, Lovat, Herries, Fielding, Campden, eight honourables, ten baronets, &c.

RELIEF OF THE POOR OF ARMAGH.—In addition to the distribution of upwards of 1,000lb. of beef among the families of the children attending the Mall and Dreling-court Schools, Armagh, his Grace the Lord Primate ordered, for the poor of that city, ninety dozen of 2lb. loaves. This seasonable and munificent charity was distributed on Friday and Saturday, at the Market-house, under the superintendence of Mr. Cochran, town clerk.

MALICIOUS BURNING.—The extensive burning at Ballyanny, lately noticed, is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary. The owner of the large amount of property destroyed, Mr. Maher, has served notice of his intention to apply for compensation to the extent of £1,115 at the next presentment sessions for the barony of Lower Ormond.

The *Court Journal* says there has been so great an accumulation of business at the Foreign-office, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord John Russell, that it is doubtful if his lordship will be able to join the party at Woburn Abbey.

AN ICY BAPTISM.—On Sunday morning last the ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered to a young lady of Bampton. The spot chosen for the celebration of this rite was the mill stream, at the village of Alvescott, about three miles hence; the officiating minister was a Mr. Doe, of South Moreton, near Wallingford. A large number of persons were attracted to the stream to witness the performance of the ceremony, so very unusual at this inclement period of the year. A report that such an event was to take place at the locality in question was very generally circulated in the neighbourhood, but it was credited but by few persons, as the weather had become so suddenly severe, and nothing less than ocular demonstration of the fact could remove their credulity. In the previous night the thermometer had fallen so low as 8 deg. On the morning of Sunday the ice had to be broken and removed so as to permit the immersion to take place, and the candidate underwent the ordeal with an amount of determination, resolution, and zeal but rarely found centered in one individual. We hope the fair lady may be spiritually benefited, and escape physical injury.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIAN BRIG NASLIEDNK.—The Nasliednk, Captain Peitro Slutega, sailed from Queenstown on the 13th instant, for Sligo, laden with a cargo of Indian corn, and consigned to Messrs. Middleton and Pollexfen. She arrived in Sligo Bay, on the 21st, at five o'clock in the evening, and made a signal for a pilot, but without effect. The night coming on and having a Queenstown pilot on board it was deemed expedient to run in for the harbour. Shortly afterwards the vessel struck on the Bungar Bank, and commenced bumping heavily, and leaked so much that the pumps could not keep her free, a quantity of sand coming up the pumps. At two a. m., the water having risen as high as the cabin, the captain and crew, fearing the brig would go to pieces, considered it prudent to get into the boat and abandon the vessel, having done everything in their power to save the property. The crew went on board another Austrian brig lying at Oyster Island roads, the Grestely, and the captain, on the 22d, proceeded to Sligo to report the disaster, and make such arrangements as were necessary in order to save as much of the cargo as possible. During the day the sails were cut off the spars, and everything portable brought on shore with much difficulty, from the heavy sea running on the bank. About noon she was evidently settling down forward, and no hopes were entertained of getting her off. —*Sligo Independent*.

A CONTEMPORARY OF BURNS.—Mary Bunten, who died at the railway station, Stevenston, on Monday last, was eighty-three years of age, and when a young woman was a servant in the house of Burns, the poet, at Mossgiel. The last time she saw Burns was previous to his departure to Edinburgh, and on leaving the house he addressed her thus:—"That she would either mak' a spoon or spoil a horn." Whether she has done the one or the other she alone could relate, but she lived a comfortable life with her husband, who was a shoemaker, and after his death she supported herself by white-seam sewing. She was a widow for upwards of fifty years.—*Ardrossan Herald*.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF OUR UNIVERSITIES.

Lord Elgin received a deputation from the Glasgow Association of Graduates yesterday, at three p.m., in the Fore Hall of the University, when this subject was brought under his lordship's consideration.

The deputation consisted of the Rev. M. Cochrane, Dr. Bryce, Rev. A. K. M'Callum, Rev. Thomas Logan, Dr. Corbett, Dr. Coats, Mr. George Blair, Mr. R. Black, and Mr. J. Cameron.

The views of the graduates on the justice of conceding to the Scottish Universities parliamentary privileges the same with those already possessed by the Universities of England and Ireland, and the certain advantages which would accrue to the Universities by the adoption of such a course, were brought forward by the Rev. M. Cochrane, whose remarks were enforced by Dr. Bryce, in some statements as to the relative number of graduates in the various Universities.

His Lordship received the deputation in the most courteous manner, and expressed his personal sympathy with this object, and his willingness to receive a memorial embodying all the facts of the case.

After thanking his lordship for his kindness and courtesy, the deputation withdrew.—*Glasgow Herald*.

PENSIONS ON THE CIVIL LIST.

The following is the correct list of the £1,200 available for this year of the pensions on the Civil List, at the disposal of her Majesty the Queen:—

£25 to Dr. Atherston. This is in addition to a former sum of £75 per annum, for his services to literature and his advanced age.

£50 to Mrs. Beecroft, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Captain Beecroft, for twenty-five years' services in the suppression of the slave trade, on the coast of Africa, where he at last fell a victim to the climate.

£100 to Dr. Bigsby, for his services to literature, and his gift (when in better circumstances) of the Astrolabe of Drake to Greenwich Hospital.

£100 to Dr. Blakey, in consideration of his philosophical works, and his present straitened circumstances.

£100 to the surviving daughters of Henry Cort—£50 a-year each—for the benefits accruing to the country from his inventions in the manufacture of iron.

£100 to Mrs. Galway, daughter of Hopner the painter, on account of the long services of her late husband in the consular service.

£125 to the six sisters of Dr. Dionysius Lardner, in consideration of their brother's literary labours, and their scanty means.

£100 to Mrs. Le Blanc, for the benefits conferred upon naval science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Bentham.

£100 to Dr. Logan, in consideration of his contributions to mathematical literature and loss of his eyesight.

£100 to Miss Pardoe, for her contributions to literature and her support of a number of helpless relations.

£150 to Mrs. Regiad, in consideration of the labours of her husband, late Bishop of Antigua, and of her being left with seven children unprovided for.

£50 to Mrs. Rowcroft, in consideration of her husband's services in South America and the United States, and his being poisoned on his return home.

£50 to Mrs. Janet Taylor, for her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, and for her learning and skill in the construction of treatises on navigation, nautical tables, and nautical instruments.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

In the *Observer* of last week it was mentioned that there had been, during the week, two elopements, which would likely occasion considerable scandal in the fashionable world. Unfortunately the statement then made was only too correct. A married lady, possessing in her own right £15,000 per annum, moving in the first circles, her husband a member of Parliament, has thought fit to go off with her footman, leaving her husband a note, in which she consigns to his care her two children, and regrets that her passion for her paramour compels her to follow the bent of her lascivious inclination. The husband has already adopted measures to obtain a divorce from a lady who has allowed her feeling to get the better of her reason. Under the new act a portion of this lady's property can be settled by the court on her children. This is one case.

The other case is more deplorable still. A *millionaire* in Kent and a large landowner had a daughter upon whom he was prepared to bank his fortune. This young lady was wooed and won by the curate of the parish in which she resided. The reverend gentleman wished to make her his wife, but her father resolutely refused, and eventually she was induced to marry a rich Dutch merchant. Upon her marriage her father settled £100,000 on her. The lady was married about four years, and a fortnight since eloped with her former admirer, the parson. Both cases are bad enough, but of the two the last lady seems the most culpable under circumstances, and the case does not speak much for the morals of the curate.

The following paragraph from a morning paper states the names of the parties in the first case in question:—"It has already been announced that the wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. for King's Lynn, has eloped with her footman. The lady in question was the daughter of the late Richard Gurney, by whom she had a fortune of nearly £15,000 a-year, absolutely secured to herself. She was considered the richest married woman in England. All this fortune she is now free to dispose of as she likes—in enriching, if she chooses, the fortunate flunkey whom she has chosen as the partner of her flight."

The name of the lady in the second case is equally well known; but the *Observer* refuses to be the first to give it publicity, for the sake of her afflicted and honourable family.—*Observer*.

SUPPOSED POISONING AT SEA.

The ship Hermione, Captain Towill, which arrived on Thursday, at Liverpool, left Macao 10th November. On the 17th November fell in with the ship Accrington, hence for Calcutta, in latitude 1 degree 40' North, longitude 31 degrees 31' West. This vessel made signals to the Hermione, and requested the latter to heave to, and the Accrington would send a boat on board her. The Hermione hove to, and a boat came on board her with the second officer, who was in charge of the ship. He reported that the master and first officer of the Accrington had died two days previously; that the vessel was taking out soldiers' wives and children to Calcutta; that many children had died on board; and that the belief on board the Accrington was that the master and mate had been poisoned. Captain Towill requested this officer to make a written report for him to take to England, but he declined to do so. Captain Towill then sent on board the Accrington to know if the doctor of the vessel had any report to make, and for the log-book of the Accrington. The doctor sent a letter which he requested Captain Towill to post on his arrivel. The log-book was brought on board the Hermione, and an extract taken from it:—"Tuesday, November 15.—11 35 a.m. thought it very strange the captain did not come on deck, as was his usual custom. I inquired of the stewards if he had called the mate, when he answered that the mate was sick, and could not be seen. The doctor coming on deck at the time, I told him to tell the captain that the sun had dipped, and he said he would do so. At one p.m. I was called down into the cabin, and found the captain lying in the water closet; the doctor had him removed into the saloon. The doctor and chief officer also very ill; affected the same way as the captain—severe cramp, attended with vomiting and purging. The steward also taken ill in the same way, but not to such an extent as the doctor, captain, and mate. Any prescription that the doctor ordered was carried out. At two p.m. captain worse, and gradually sank, having lost his speech for the last half hour, till three p.m., when he expired, the doctor and first mate still suffering severely. I then thought it advisable to confine the cook and steward. I did not think it safe to keep them at liberty, as I had strong suspicion that something had been put in the cabin breakfast. At eight p.m. the doctor and mate were slightly better; but between the hours of eight and twelve the mate had a relapse for the worse, and, notwithstanding all that human skill could do for him, he gradually sank till a quarter-past six, when he expired. After consulting the doctor, it was decided that the ship should put into Rio de Janeiro to get assistance." Mr. Cunningham reports upwards of fifty deaths among the children by measles and scarlatina, the disease at present abating.—"Liverpool Mercury."

The new ecclesiastical college for North Americans was opened at Rome on the 7th instant. It is a magnificent building, capable of lodging more than 100 pupils. Cardinal Bernabo, in his quality of Prefect of the Propaganda, inaugurated it with a speech, in which he gave a description of the moral and religious state of North America. He pointed out the advantages the United States would derive from the new college founded in the Eternal City by the munificence of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mr. Stockton, the American Minister to the Holy See, was present at the ceremony of the inauguration. Pius IX. having considered the increase of Catholicity in the United States, where there are already 50 Catholic dioceses, did not hesitate to expend 70,000 crowns on this institution. The bishops in the United States have already sent 40,000 crowns to Rome to endow the college. The college of the Propaganda will consequently no longer receive pupils from the United States.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A SNAKE IN A BOX.—A lady, who had returned from India three years ago, was the other day opening a drawer in what is termed a bullock-trunk. To her amazement and horror, a snake reared up its head; her first impulse was to push the drawer to, but it was stiff and heavy. She ran, screaming, downstairs for help. Her brother, who was in the drawingroom, went to her assistance, and preceded her again upstairs. The snake was not to be seen, and the gentleman thought it must have been his sister's imagination—so, after some little time, the search was given up. The following morning, a canary, that always hung in the lady's room, was missing, and on looking into the cage the snake lay curled up at the bottom of it, and all that remained of the bird by his side. There was no difficulty in destroying the snake, and it was discovered to be what is termed a green snake, whose nature is to make a spring at the eye, when death immediately ensues. The marvel is how the reptile lived so long, and the lady escaped.

LADY FRANKLIN TO CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK.

Captain M'Clintock's eagerly-expected narrative of the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin was published on Saturday morning. The following is the letter placed in Captain M'Clintock's hands, by Lady Franklin, containing the only instructions that he could prevail upon her to give him:—

"Aberdeen, June 29, 1857.

"MY DEAR CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK,—You have kindly invited me to give you instructions, but I cannot bring myself to feel that it would be right in me in any way to influence your judgment in the conduct of your noble undertaking; and, indeed, I have no temptation to do so, since it appears to me that your views are almost identical with those which I had independently formed before I had the advantage of being thoroughly possessed of yours. But had this been otherwise, I trust you would have found me ready to prove the implicit confidence I place in you by yielding my own views to our more enlightened judgment; knowing too, as I do, that your whole heart also is in the Expedition and their relative importance, I am sure you know that the rescue of any possible survivor of the Erebus and Terror would be to you, the noblest result of our efforts. To this object I wish every other to be subordinate; and next to it in importance is the recovery of the unspeakable precious documents of the expedition, public and private, and the personal relics of my dear husband and his companions. And lastly, I trust it may be in your power to confirm, inferentially, the claims of my husband's expedition to the earliest discovery of the passage, which, if Dr. Rae's report be true (and the Government of our country has accepted and rewarded it as such), these martyrs in a noble cause achieved at their last extremity, after five years of labour and suffering, if not at an earlier period. I am sure you will do all that man can do for the attainment of all these objects; my only fear is that you may spend yourselves too much in the effort; and you must, therefore, let me tell you how much dearer to me even than any of them is the preservation of the valuable lives of the little band of heroes who are your companions and followers. May God in his great mercy preserve you all from harm amidst the labours and perils which await you, and restore you to us in health and safety as well as honour! As to the honour I can have no misgiving. It will be yours as much if you fail (since you may fail in spite of every effort) as if you succeed; and be assured that, unde any and all circumstances whatever, such is my unbounded confidence in you, you will possess and be entitled to the enduring gratitude of your sincere and attached friend "JANE FRANKLIN."

THE PRESS.—At the meeting of the Romsey Labourers' Association, Lord Palmerston, in proposing the last toast, said, I rise to do homage to that which may properly be said to be one of the wonders of modern civilisation. I mean "The Press." (Cheers.) If any man compares now a newspaper published in the last century with one of those wonderful sheets we read every day, the contrast is the most striking that the mind of man can imagine. The quantity of information, the talent of dissertation, the amount of news of every kind which we now find in almost every newspaper we meet with, is really one of the most striking proofs of the progress which the human intellect has made in the days in which we live. It may really be put in competition with the steam engine and electric telegraph, but there is one part of the functions of the press which, beyond all others, has improved of late years. I have heard that towards the end of the last century there was a man named Woodfall who used to publish debates; and how did he do it? It is said that he used to go to the gallery of the House of Commons, listen attentively with his face in his hands to what passed, go home, drink two pots of porter, go to bed, get up next morning, and from his dreams and his recollections make out what he called a report of a debate. (Cheers.) Now-a-days, so marvellous is the ability and so wonderful the rapidity with which the reporters take down what men say, that if speakers are not very careful the reporters take down what they had much better not have said. (Laughter.) I remember a very worthy M.P., an Irish M.P., Mr. Richard Keene, who once complained that the reporters in the gallery had not done full justice to a speech he had made the night before. The reply he received had, perhaps, more of sharpness than civility in it, for it was—"Mr. Keene, we made the best speech we could for you, but, if you are not satisfied with our endeavours, the next time we will report what you do say. (Loud laughter.) And, whatever you may think of it, we suspect your friends will hardly relish the infliction." (Laughter.) Now, it is quite marvellous to see the accuracy with which debates in the House of Commons are reported. When the speeches are such as are calculated to attract attention they are reported word for word as they are uttered, and how it is possible for the human hand to follow with such rapidity and such exactness I am at a loss to conceive. I once, as many others have done, began to learn shorthand, but I confess that I found out two difficulties which turned out to be quite insurmountable. The one was to write it—(laughter)—and the next and greatest to read it when it was written. (Loud laughter.) I beg now to propose that institution to which the progress of civilisation and all the interests of the country are so deeply indebted, "The Press." (Cheers.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Admiralty—Mr. George Wragge has been appointed a clerk at Somerset-house and passed his examination; Mr. Henry Brietzcke has been appointed a temporary clerk, and passed his examination. War-office—Mr. Frederick Pridham has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, and passed his examination. Office of Works—The office of First-Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings has become vacant by the death of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P. Royal Mint—Mr. George John Pearson has been appointed a temporary clerk, and passed his examination. General Register-office—Mr. Thomas Barton has been appointed a transcriber in London, and passed his examination. General Post-office—Mr. Thos. Marsh Davy has been appointed a clerk at Ipswich, and passed his examination; Mr. S. G. Payne has been appointed a clerk at Aylesbury, and passed his examination The Dockyards—There are still vacancies for a third-class clerk, and a temporary clerk at Devonport Dockyard. Customs—Mr. W. Thompson has been promoted from fourth to third-class landing surveyor at Liverpool; Mr. H. W. Crosby, first-class landing waiter, has been promoted to be fourth-class landing surveyor at Liverpool; Mr. Daniel Browne has been promoted from second to the first-class superintendent locker in London; Mr. John Oldrey has been promoted from third to second class superintendent locker in London; Mr. W. R. Cunningham, first-class locker, has been promoted to be third-class superintendent locker in London. Inland Revenue Department, Stamp and Taxes Branch—Mr. Angelo Collier Hayter has been promoted from superintendent of the second-class to be an assistant examiner of the first-class in the legacy duty department, vacant by the death of Mr. John Whit Dixon. Mr. Edward Barnes has been promoted to be superintendent of the second-class in the legacy duty department, vice Hayter. Mr. William Ennis has been promoted from third to second-class superintendent in the legacy duty department, vice Barnes. Excise Branch—Mr. Peter Longrigg, Hammersmith first division, Surrey collection, has been appointed an examiner. Mr. Alexander M'Conaghey Dembigh first division, Wales North collection, has been appointed to Hammersmith first division, Surrey collection, Mr. Nathanie Gosling, Hammersmith second division, Surrey collection, has been appointed an examiner; Mr William Henry Cox, second clerk, Oxford collection, has been appointed to Hammersmith second division, Surrey collection; Mr. Thomas Meakin, Walsall fourth division, Lichfield collection, has been appointed an examiner; Mr. William Gould, Pershore division, Worcester collection, has been appointed an examiner; Mr. William Jaques, Cork sixth division, Cork collection, has been appointed an examiner. East Indies—Mr. J. F. Peterson has been appointed harbourmaster at Calcutta; Mr. F. Tucker has been appointed magistrate and collector of Jessore; Mr. W. Maloney has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore; Mr. A. Grote has been appointed to officiate as member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; Mr. H. M. Reid has been appointed to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of Nuddea division; Mr. H. Muspratt has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Pubna; the Rev. C. C. Anstey has been appointed chaplain of Fyzabad, in Oude; the Rev. D. G. Symonds has been appointed chaplain of Gondah, in Oude.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

NOBLE ACT OF GENEROSITY.—The record of an act of generosity is always pleasing. The late Colonel D— who died in Cornwall, bequeathed £1,000 in various legacies, giving the remaining part of his fortune, amounting to upwards of £40,000 to a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. C—, who, it is generally understood, is no relation, leaving a son and three daughters, without either mentioning their names in his will. On hearing of his death Mr. C—repaired to the house, taking with him two gentlemen of his acquaintance to witness the transactions of the day. On reading the will in presence of the son and daughters, for whom no provision had been made, Mr. C—, with a degree of honorable generosity, which many of our readers will be found to applaud, though we fear but few to imitate, freely relinquished the whole of that property which on legal grounds he had a right to claim. The equitable distribution of this property he submitted to a gentleman of integrity and honour, from whose decision there should be no appeal. An act of additional honour throws, if possible, more lustre on his conduct. When Mr. C— first became acquainted with the contents of the colonel's will, he was on the western circuit. He then instantly formed his resolution to return to the children of his strange benefactor the property he had so wildly bestowed, and to provide for any accident which might arise in case of his own death, he added a codicil to his own will, directing his executors to return that property which he has had the pleasure thus nobly to accept. It is said that her Majesty was so gratified, when informed of this trait in Mr. C—'s character, that she caused an intimation to be conveyed to him that she was willing to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him if he would accept it; and it is so, therefore, not improbable that Mr. C— will be so rewarded at the next levee.—"Court Circular."

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

"The Instructive Picture-book; Lessons from the Distribution of Animals" (Edmonston and Douglas). This is a most excellent natural history of the quadrupeds which inhabit the principal divisions of the globe. It consists of sixty small folio coloured engravings, descriptive or likenesses, of each animal peculiar to Europe Asia, Java, Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, Africa, South and North America, and the Arctic Regions. To each animal is devoted a correct and concise account of its history, habits, size, and the food it lives upon, in letterpress, making the work, without exception, the most attractive and instructive history of animals for young people ever issued.—Another work of the same kind, but adapted for the more juvenile, is "Alphabet and Anecdotes of Animals" (Dean and Son.) This little work consists of twenty-eight very capital illustrations of the most remarkable animals of the Zoological Society's Gardens, with some familiar anecdotes of their habits and history. The work is put together in the alphabetical form, as being the best manner of conveying knowledge to young prattlers.—A very different work is "Things not Generally Seen" (Dean and Son). Reader did you ever see a Jew pulling and a Quaker pushing a truck? or an M.P. meeting and shaking hands with a voter after an election? or a policeman in the right place when wanted? If you have not seen these things—and who has?—get this little book and you can do so.—Another work of the same kind, but not nearly so clever, is "Random Shots" (Dean and Son). It is a comic annual for every month in the year. It may be that there is fun in these random shots, but we certainly do not see it.—We turn to a little work of a more juvenile kind, and are better pleased. Who has not read "The Eventful History of Three Blind Mice (Dean and Son), who runs after the farmer's wife, and got their tails cut off with the carving knife for their impertinence? This new version in prose is capitally illustrated.—"Riddles and Jokes," by Edmund Russell (Routledge), is a "complete" collection of riddles, enigmas, charades; acting proverbs, puzzles, and jokes, suitable for the present season.—We are not inclined to Mrs. Smither for her "Compliments of the Season; or, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" (James Blackwood). In her preface Mrs. Smither says she takes this opportunity of expressing her gratitude (to the public) for "all the favours *heaped* upon her from her *debut* (in literature) in early girlhood up to the present time," and "she feels that she is too well known as a novelist to require to say more," and finally recommends it as a travelling companion —a recommendation we cannot endorse. We admire modesty in any shape. Here we have found our fill. We turn again to a more pleasant little volume. "Spring Buds, Summer Flowers, Autumn Leaves, and Winter Berries," by Mrs. Cousens (Dean and Son), is a pretty little volume of tales admirably illustrated with six golden tinted engravings, making it a very suitable "present for a good boy or girl." In "The Four P.'s; or, the Fortunes of Frank and his Road to Wealth" (Dean and Son), Mr. Barker (the Old Sailor) relates the life of a boy who by adhering in early life through many trials while at sea to Patience, Prudence, Perseverance, and Piety (the four P.'s) became when a man a person of wealth, beloved by all, and able to help those that wanted.—*Press*.

CONCERT IN ARMAGH.—On Monday evening Mr. Marks, assisted by Miss Williams, Herr Elsner, and several other distinguished "artistes," gave what we may honestly describe as a grand vocal and instrumental concert. The assembly was one of the largest and most fashionable we have ever seen at the Tontine, and the performance fully justified all that we have said of what our local musical talent may be made to accomplish. The programme was well filled with some of the productions of the best masters. Miss Williams deserves our first attention: she has a well-cultivated voice, of great harmony and compass, and sings with perfect ease, and free from all affectation. She sang several pieces, and was very warmly received, being encored thrice. We admired her style in "I think of Thee," and "The Meeting of the Waters;" in fact, whether in concert or alone, she merited hearty applause, and the best judges of music in the city pronounced her a graceful and accomplished vocalist. Herr Elsner performed two beautiful solos on the violoncello, over which instrument he has a masterly influence, and gained the warmest applause. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. Marks, who acted as conductor, and provided what the people of Armagh will long regard as one of the best concerts ever held in this city.—*Armagh Guardian*.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—A grand concert by the band of the Life Guards, dressed in their full regimentals is to be given in St. George's Hall, on Monday evening, in the course of which Corporal Woodhouse will give his remarkable introductory performance on the new regulation drum (as performed by him upwards of seventy nights at the Royal Princess' Theatre). In addition to this fine band, Miss Poole and Mr. Henry Croft are engaged as vocalists. The programme is an attractive one, and the novelty, combined with the general excellence of the programme cannot fail to prove very interesting.—*Northern Times*.

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 1st of January next and thenceforward the following changes in the mode of transacting the money-order business, which have been effected in England and Wales, will be extended to Scotland and Ireland. The distinction between minor and major money-order offices will be abolished, and all money-order offices will be placed on the footing of major money-order offices. The advices of money orders drawn at any office (hitherto a minor office) in the United Kingdom on any office in the United Kingdom will be transmitted direct to the paying office (as in the case of orders drawn at a major office) instead of being sent through the metropolitan office as at present, and the corresponding orders will be paid, although the advices do not bear the stamp of the Metropolitan Money-order Office. Applications for alteration of the name of payer or remitter of an order issued in the United Kingdom on any office in the United Kingdom may be made direct to the issuing postmaster, if the remitter can make the application in person. The existing charge for additional commission will be maintained. If the application cannot be made by the remitter in person, it must be made, as at present, by letter, enclosing the amount of the additional commission in postage stamps, addressed to the chief money-order-office of the kingdom in which the order is issued.—By command of the Postmaster General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.—General Post-office, Dec. 21, 1859.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will and six codicils of the Right Hon. George Villiers, the fifth Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.H., of Berkeley-square, London, Osterley Park, near Brentford, and Middleton Park, near Bicester, Oxford, were proved in London, on the 17th day of December, by the Right Honourable Sarah Sophia Child, Countess of Jersey, the relict, the surviving and sole acting executrix. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The will was made in 1848; the fifth and sixth codicils on the 26th of September, 1859, a week previous to his death. He had attained his eighty-sixth year. The estates, farms, and land at Middleton and Upton he bequeathed to his son, then Viscount Villiers, who only survived his father 21 days. His estate at Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire, he has bequeathed to his Countess. Among the legatees there is a legacy of £1,000 to Dr. Wadham, and a like sum of 1,000*l.* to his agent, Mr. W. Scamman. The residne he leaves to his Countess. All the furniture, statues, plate, pictures, household effects, carriages, &c., at Middleton, Osterley, and Berkeley-square, were the separate property of the Countess, and purchased out of her marriage settlement.—The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick, the sixth Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the titles and estates on the death of his father on the 3rd of October, 1859, died on the 24th of the same month, aged fifty-one, and without making a will. Administration was granted to the Right Hon. Julia, Countess of Jersey, the relict. Personalty 20,000*l.* His son, Victor Augustus Frederick, Viscount Villiers (to whom her Majesty stood sponsor), who in his fiftieth year succeeds to the titles and estates is now the seventh Earl of Jersey.—The will and two codicils of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of Hookwood, Limsfield, near Godstone, Surrey, were proved in London on the 12th of December, by Viscount Howard the Rev. Hay Macdonald Erskine, M.A., the nephew, and Wm. Cunninghame Bontine, Esq., three of the executors, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., his nephew, also an executor, having a power reserved to him to prove hereafter. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. There are liberal legacies to nephews and nieces, to widows of his deceased nephews, and to the widow of his late brother. He has left to his reader, Mr. W. Reeves, a legacy of £1,000; to his servant, Joseph Le Beauvois, £750, free of legacy duty; and legacies to all his servants and labourers. His library, plate, furniture and the rest of his property and effects he leaves to his nephew, Lord Elphinstone. The will is dated in 1856, first codicil in 1857, and the last codicil 11th Oct., 1859. —"Illustrated London News."

THE VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.—Messrs. F. Fuller and Co., of Cornhill, have had an auction sale of landed property for Sir John V. Shelley, Bart., at which the prices realised have been extraordinarily high. The lowest number of years' purchase realised upon the present rentals was thirty, and the highest sixty-seven, which renders it imperative for the present old-fashioned tenants to farm better, and pay a higher rent, or make way for a more intelligent class, who can make two blades grow where only one has grown before.

A REMUNERATIVE SHIP.—The barque Summerhill, Captain Smyth, arrived at this port on the 23rd inst., from Miramichi, with a cargo of deals for the owners, the Messrs. Corry. Captain Smyth has made three voyages with this ship out to North America and home since April of the present year, whilst several Belfast vessels engaged in the timber trade have not arrived home on their second trip.—*Belfast News-Letter*

INDIAN PRIZEMONEY.—The amount of property captured at Kirwee appears to have been enormous. It is stated that the prize-money is so immense that Lord Clyde's share, as Commander-in-Chief in India, will alone amount to one hunrred and twenty thousand pounds! Sir George Whitlock's share will be half that sum. Captains' shares are between three and four thousand pounds, and subalterns at a proportionate figure.

FESTIVITIES AT CLARA, KING'S COUNTY.

CLARA, DEC. 24.—Thursday, the 22nd instant, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Clara. On that day Messrs. M. J. and L. Goodbody, the proprietors of extensive flour mills in the town, gave a sumptuous entertainment to the mechanics and labourers in their employment, to celebrate the completion of the gas works which have been recently erected by those enterprising gentlemen at their own expense. I may mention (*en parenthese*) that those works have been constructed of sufficient magnitude not only to supply the premises and residences of the owners with gas, but also to light the houses and shops of as many of the inhabitants of the town as desire to avail themselves of the accommodation. A large number of householders and others have already taken advantage of the offered privilege, amongst whom we may mention the Messrs. Perry, Clara Mills; Dr. Bewley, Edington; together with Messrs. Armstrong, Jack Fletcher, Burrowes, Creagh, &c., &c.

The room in which the banquet was laid out was tastefully decorated with pink and white drapery, and festoons of evergreens and flowers; I need hardly add that it was also brilliantly illuminated with gas. At six o'clock the men, numbering upwards of 150, sat down to an excellent and abundant dinner, served hot and consisting of roast and boiled beef, legs of mutton, geese, hams, and vegetables in great variety; and for second course everybody had as much plum-pudding as he could consume.

Marcus Goodbody, Esq., J.P., acted as chairman, the vice-chair being occupied by his brother, Jonathan Goodbody, Esq.; whilst the third partner in the firm, the indefatigable Mr. Lewis Goodbody, was everywhere ministering to the comforts or amusements of the guests. Ample justice having been done to the dinner, the assemblage was addressed by the chairman, who, having cordially expressed the pleasure he enjoyed in meeting so many of his industrious friends, took occasion to dwell on the strictly "tee-total" character of the dinner of which they had partaken, and to warn his hearers against the vices of drunkenness and gambling, which his position as a magistrate enabled him to declare were fearfully prevalent in their neighbourhood.

He was followed by Mr. Lewis Goodbody in an interesting speech, wherein he gave a rapid sketch of the history of gas from its discovery, two hundred years ago, to the present time. He then paid a handsome compliment to the merits of the contractors, Messrs. Edmundson, of Dublin, and their excellent foreman, Mr. William Eustace, to whose energy and intelligence, combined with a thorough knowledge of his business, they were indebted for the extraordinary brilliancy and purity of the gas which illuminated the room in which they were assembled.

Mr. Eustace returned thanks for the flattering manner in which Mr. Lewis Goodbody had spoken of his employers and himself; and, amidst thunders of applause, passed a forcible but well-deserved encomium on the liberality and public spirit of the Messrs. Goodbody.

Mr. Jonathan Goodbody expressed his sorrow (in which all present deeply united) that his father was incapacitated by illness from being present on that occasion. His father was one who, throughout a long and useful life, warmly sympathised with the working classes, promoting by every means in his power their material and moral welfare. His sons would endeavour to walk in his steps to the best of their ability; and he (Mr. J. G.) trusted that the rising generation which he saw around him would follow the example of their grandfather, and watch over the interests and comforts of their workpeople and their families.

Mr. Harry Perry, of Ballinagore Mills, having been called on by the chairman, gave an interesting account of the benefits attendant on the establishment of a band and night school amongst the young men in his employment. In his opinion, the encouragement of a taste for music was one of the best modes of keeping young men from falling into bad habits and bad company at whiskey shops—a sentiment which met with the hearty concurrence of the meeting.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the female members of the families of those present, to the number of more than a hundred, were admitted, when tea and cake were liberally supplied to all. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up with spirit till eleven o'clock, when the crowded assemblage broke up, and returned to their respective homes much gratified by the kindness and attention of their employers. I should have mentioned that in the intervals of the dance Mr. Joseph Fletcher and his fair daughters contributed materially to the pleasure of the evening by singing some excellent songs. An English tradesman, whose name I could not learn, also sang well.

The advocates of total abstinence will, no doubt, be rejoiced to hear that the experience of this *reunion* proves that Irish boys and girls can have a right jolly dance, and enjoy the sport to their hearts' content, without the stimulus of strong waters; and, what is more surprising still, that fiddles *really can* fiddle for hours together without being screwed up to the task with "buckets of punch!" At this memorable ball, the only refreshments supplied to the dancers were oranges and apples in abundance; and I, for one, can testify that there was fully as much hilarity and considerable more decorum than if they had been treated to negus or "summut stronger."

NEW PATENTS.—The following patents, amongst others, pased the Great Seal during the week ending Dec. 20, 1859:—Alfred Jeffery, for an improved mode of giving rotatory motion to projectiles fired from rifled firearms. Edward Hunt and H. D. Pochin, for improved resin and resinous substances. William Lister, jun., and T. G. Garrick, for improvements in ships' windlasses and other like apparatuses, applicable also to the steering of ships. William Robinson, for improvements in cask washing machines. William P. Harfield, for improvements in ships' capstans and riding bits. William O. Carter, Liverpool, for improvements in apparatus employed in getting ships anchors and in shackling chains. J. A. Turner, for improvements in rendering paper waterproof.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of Hardened Gum-coloured India-Rubber, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gut a Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue, to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER.
32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal Coleze of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year 1852 to 1859 begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.

Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a healthy tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.

Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts will be sufficient guarantee for his experience in all branches of his profession.

MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India rubber, as a substitute for base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-Street), Dublin. At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.

Ten per cent. is the reduction now accomplished in the price of Leather, and all Boots in my establishments are correspondingly reduced from this date.

THOMAS DUNNE, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 8th

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS —Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot department, [illegible] the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, ably stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

(FROM THE SATURDAY REVIEW.)

The prospects of Italy appear to be improving, notwithstanding the exertions of the Romish clergy. It would seem that the provinces which desire annexation with Piedmont have, for the moment, no other enemies to oppose. Austria has enough to do in Hungary without interfering, except by verbal protests, for the restoration of her temporal or spiritual dependents. The Emperor Napoleon can only choose between an armed suppression of the existing Governments and a recognition of the actual state of Italy. There is no reason to suppose that he has involved himself in the interminable enterprise of supporting anti-national institutions in a foreign country. To the reproaches of his priestly allies he may give an answer which will be reasonable, if not satisfactory. The evacuation of Bologna and Ferrara by their Austrian garrisons was only an incidental consequence of the war; and if the Pope lost a province by the withdrawal of foreign troops from his territory, his misfortune illustrates in the most forcible manner the abnormal condition of his Government. The Emperor of the French may add that he has rendered every service to the Holy See which is compatible with ordinary justice, or with the rules of international law. The presence of the French troops at Rome would have enabled the Pope to reconquer Romagna at his leisure if his military resources had been sufficient to control even half of his dominions. It might even be urged that the only chance for the maintenance of Italian Catholicism is to be found in the success of the present struggle for national existence. When the crisis has been successfully terminated, the subjects of the North Italian kingdom may possibly forget that priests and bishops in every part of Europe have been agitating, under inspiration from Rome, for the subjugation of Catholic Italians by Frenchmen or by Germans. Remote aliens have declared that the rights of an obnoxious Prince are indefeasibly sacred, and have openly avowed the monstrous doctrine that ecclesiastical sympathies ought to prevail over all considerations of patriotism or secular justice. If the Church is obstinately hostile to the rights of Italy, the Italians will treat the Church as their enemy. A religious schism, undesirable as it is on political grounds, will be imminent from the time at which the power of the Pope shall be restored by the help of foreign bayonets. Napoleon III. may remind the Ultramontane agitators that they have repudiated all his plausible promises of improved institutions for the dominions of the Pope. It is an absolute monarchy, and not a modern bureaucracy, which French and Irish bishops declare to be indispensable to the warfare of the Catholic world. The Imperial Reformer is at liberty to declare that the task assigned to him has been made contradictory and impracticable; and, on the whole, there is some reason to hope that, as he cannot satisfy the demands of the hierarchy, he may adopt the simplest course of setting their discontent at defiance. The latest rumours from Paris will not strengthen the moderate confidence which the Church may have reposed in the eldest son whom she has unwillingly adopted. The official pamphleteer who was formerly employed to demonstrate the expediency of an Italian campaign has now proved, with authoritative arguments, that the temporal independence of the Pope must vary inversely with the extent of his dominions. Many plausible reasons might be advanced in support of the paradoxical proposition; and if the champion of the Holy See is satisfied with the conclusion, the validity of the doctrine may be considered as sufficiently established. Farini, who once held office under Pius IX., will not fail to congratulate himself on the service which he will have rendered to his former master by his share in the emancipation of a portion of his dominions. Historical critics will henceforth understand the motive of the heretic Castlereagh in retaining the Legations for the Pope from the orthodox grasp of the Austrian Emperor.

M. De la Guerronière has only arranged in a lucid form the arguments which have, for many months, been familiar to the readers of the better class of English journals. There is, perhaps, some inconsistency in the credit which he demands for the efforts of Napoleon III to reclaim the rebellious inhabitants of Romagna by persuasion and influence. If a pensioned Grand Lama in the Vatican is really in a better position than a territorial potentate, all attempts to perpetuate the embarrassing secularities of the Holy See must, at best, be regarded as mischievous results of ill-judged devotion. But it must be remembered that a political apology is not a logical exercise, but an appeal to the reason and sympathy of friends and opponents holding various shades of opinion. Temporal misfortunes are often supposed to improve the character of those whom they affect, to the ultimate increase of their happiness; but the precious jewel which is worn in the head of adversity is seldom received with cordial feelings of gratitude. "The smaller the territory," says M. De la Guerronnière, "the greater the sovereign;" and yet it may be prudent to deprecate the wrath of a pontiff who is known by no means to appreciate his own constructive and indirect aggrandisement. "Rome is so great, because it is so small, and, after all, it was not the fault of the French Emperor if it was not larger," such is the intelligible defence of a policy which is really dictated by a prudent regard to circumstances, although it may be afterwards vindicated by eloquent considerations of the abstract nature of things. It will be easier to prove that a pensioned Pope must be dependent on his paymasters than to point out the means of restoring ecclesiastical despotism in the Romagna without the employment of French or Austrian arms. In practice, facts are stubborn things, although they form the most pliant and manageable elements of controversy.

Following unavoidably in the track of English writers who were at liberty from the first to speak the truth, M. De la Guerroniere proves, by a process of exhaustion that the Pope cannot be restored, because there is no power which can restore him. France cannot interfere for the coercion of Italy. Austria cannot be allowed to neutralise the recent victories of France, and the paragraph devoted to an examination of the pretensions of Naples may be considered a superfluous compliment. As the sheep will not come back of their own accord, and as there are no sheep-dogs available to drive them in, the lame old shepherd will do well to content himself with a liberal compensation to be kindly paid by his charitable neighbours. There is, happily, a fair proportion of common sense in the world, and Englishmen at least have no reason to be ashamed of the judgment which they have generally formed of the Italian difficulty; but when great potentates condescend to perceive that two and two make four, their submission to reason deserves acknowledgment, and even a kind of gratitude. In one respect, the Imperial oracle gives a voluntary response to the question, seldom raised in the discussion, of the fate which is to await the Pope's remaining Trans-Apennine possessions. It is announced that Ancona, as well as Bologna and Ravenna, adds nothing to the splendour of Rome. The Protestant Regan tacitly allowed the Pope to retain his diminished retinue of proteges; but the orthodox Goneril unkindly asks why he needs

"ten, or five,
To follow in a house where twice so many
Have a command to tend him?"

A hundred or two hundred millions of Catholics are said by the agitating bishops to require no command to wait on their spiritual Father. The inference that a separate Papal household is unnecessary will scarcely satisfy either Pius IX. or spiritual knights, the Cardinals. It is evidently an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangement that the French garrison should, at the earliest practicable period, be withdrawn from Rome; and it argues the good faith of M. De la Guerroniere that suggests a practicable alternative in the form of a Federal contingent or guard. The Italians, with all their political dislike of the Papacy, and notwithstanding their religious indifference, are fully sensible to the distinction and advantage of keeping in their own hands the queen-bee of the Catholic world. The duty of defending the Sovereign Pontiff might be as profitable and as welcome as the corresponding function which the Arab tribes round Mecca discharge in relation to the tomb of the Prophet.

If France and England are prepared to act in concert in the question of Romagna, the gravest danger which impended over Italy may be regarded as having passed away. The larger problem of creating an independent kingdom in North Italy may better afford to wait for a solution. When it is settled that the deposed Princes are not to be restored by foreign arms, the countries which have asserted their separate independence cannot fail to accomplish their annexation to Piedmont if they persevere in desiring the union. The Congress, after admitting the curtailment of the Ecclesiastical States as an accomplished fact, can only defer the recognition of the enlarged Sardinian kingdom until it has become visibly practical and apparently permanent. If it would be absurd, as M. De la Guerronniere observes, to besiege every town in the Legations to restore the authority of the Pope, it would be far more impracticable to use similar force for the purpose of compelling Bologna or Florence maintain a separate existence. The future independence of Italy is in the hands of those who at present govern the central provinces, for one of the parties to the proposed amalgamation has given the plainest proof that his policy is unchanged, in his nomination of Count Cavour to represent Sardinia at Paris. The ex-Minister has done more than any of his countrymen, except his own Sovereign, to further the great object which is now at last within sight. No other statesman has maintained so strongly, or with equal effect, the principle that Piedmont, notwithstanding her freedom and prosperity, ought to regard herself only as a component part of a great national community. This enlarged patriotism formed the justification or excuse of movements which would have been inconsistent with international comity, if Florence and Milan had been regarded at Turin as the capitals of strictly foreign States. His retirement from office was a striking protest against the ostensible stipulations of Villafranca, and his return to public business is the expression of a belief that the approaching Congress will result in the confirmation of Italian independence. During the Congress of Paris, Count Cavour suggested the expediency of confining the Papal dominions to the city of Rome and its environs; and whatever may be the professions of more timid diplomatists, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary at least will not be driven back by any "bell, book, or candle" which can be used in these degenerate times. Sardinia, however, will probably be safe from ecclesiastical censures as far as her policy coincides with that of an ally who is far too powerful to be excommunicated. Perhaps Pius IX. would be prudent in forgetting his numerous causes of quarrel with the Sovereign who is apparently destined to become his future protector.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

(From the *Observer*.)

The "event" of the week, as far as foreign politics are concerned, is the appearance of a pamphlet in Paris, generally understood to be at the instance of the French Emperor, and to speak his views on the subject of the Papacy. This pamphlet first lays it down as a fundamental principle that what has been given by one congress of European powers may be resumed by another congress; and it concludes that inasmuch as the Romagna—or the "Æmilian provinces," as they are designated by the Pope—were conferred on the Papal see by the Congress of Vienna, so by a parity of reasoning the same provinces may be resumed by the pending Congress of Paris, and transferred to the Central Italian State, which the congress may decide to establish. The pamphlet decides against the further possession of temporal power by the Pope. If this pamphlet expresses the views of Louis Napoleon on the Papal question, then all that can be said is that he has played the Pope and the priests precisely the same trick as he played the French people in the *coup d'etat* of December, 1852—namely, made them his docile instruments, and then "whistled them down the wind to prey at fortune." The misgovernment of the Papal States, however, was so flagrant, and the tyranny of the priestly caste so intolerable, that any act which deprives the Pope of temporal power and sovereignty must be regarded with unmitigated approbation.

The course to be pursued by the Congress is beginning to be foreshadowed, and there seems every probability that a separate and distinct kingdom of Central Italy, comprising the revolted Duchies and the Papal Legations, will be constituted under the rule of a Prince not a member of the house of Savoy. Two candidates are spoken of for that perilous position—one, the candidate of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is a member of the Bonaparte family; the other, Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome. But it is extremely probable that the King of Sardinia, in such case, would resist the severance of these states, though they are only united temporarily to his dominions; and that in the event of his dispossession, he would throw himself into the hands of the "Unitarian" or Republican party in Italy—in other words, accept the programme of Mazzini. This would be the signal for a civil war, which would probably embrace all Europe, and end in a serious catastrophe.

The only other event to chronicle is the slow progress of the Spanish war in Morocco. The numbers and bravery of the Moors appear to tell with deadly effect upon the Spanish army. Although some time on Moorish soil, the invaders have been unable to advance, and their general cry is still—*manana*—to-morrow. It does not seem impossible that the Spaniards will be ultimately defeated, as they were on the same coast, by the same people, when Spain was the richest and the most powerful nation in the world—namely, in the reign of Charles the Fifth.

THE BRIGADE.

The dozen or so of Papal representatives from Ireland, who flatter themselves that the fate of Cabinets depends upon them, might find that to be a great mistake just now should they push matters too far. It is true, the strength of parties is so evenly balanced that in a close conflict a measuring cast on either side would cause the opposite scale to tilt up. On questions of political contentions, therefore, where the consistency, or what it is the fashion to call the principles, of leading public men are at stake, the Pope may again, as he has often before, wield the power of the keys to open the Queen's Cabinet to one set of politicians and lock it against others. In that way his temporal power is very great in the British State; nor have we much hope that it will be lessened by divesting him of irresponsible rule in Italy. On the contrary, we see reason to fear that his leaden mace will be felt to press more heavily than ever upon the free spirit of our constitution, and in very spite his agents will be urged to redouble their endeavours to cramp and confine the energies of the human intellect and the growth of virtuous independence among us. Whatever the people of Romagna may gain by the removal of his sceptre, the willing serfdom of a numerous proportion of the Irish people will not be so easily shaken off. Its influence upon the domestic institutions and Government of this United Kingdom will hardly be weakened. The Doctor Burkes and the Pope Hennessys will be as blatant as ever; and the Knights Hospitallers and Crucifers will rise in popularity at the hustings.

Nevertheless let these devoted Romans pause and consider before they rouse the indignant spirit which now prevades all ranks of society in England. Let them not imagine that by butting with their dozen factious heads against the portals of office they can alter the unanimous determination of that country that Italy shall not be coerced, by the consent or connivance of the Queen's Government, to receive back any of her tyrants against her own will. This is no party question. Should an Irish cabal conspire, "by any indiscretion," to make it one, the universal English mind will resent the attempt, and protect from their underhand assault whatever Cabinet shall be found, on such a theme, true to the spirit of national law and of civil and religious liberty all over the world. The only thing which Lord Palmerston has to fear in this matter is the suspicion of a wish to temporise, or shrink from the puny opposition of the Papal Twelve.—*Evening Mail.*

REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE AT THE COMMON LAW BAR.

A practice fraught with considerable inconvenience and injustice to the public seems to be becoming prevalent at the common law bar, and is one, we trust, that needs but temperate reprehension to be speedily abated. We allude to the system now very generally pursued of leading advocates, on circuit, accepting briefs in important cases without any reasonable certainty of being able to held them; and at the last moment, without the consent either of the attorney or the client, handing the documents over to junior barristers, to scramble as they best may. The suitor who has nursed himself in the belief that the learned and eminent serjeant, or the eloquent and witty Queen's counsel, will devote all his energies and all his oratory to plead his cause, very frequently finds to his dismay, when the day of trial approaches, that the serjeant or Q.C. is thundering away in some other court; and listens in dudgeon to the timid wordspinning of some inexperienced gentleman who had only finished eating his terms some six months since, who may be brimful of learning, but who no more possesses the ear of judge and jury than the tipstaves and javelinmen of the court. It is not the attorney's fault; he has paid the great advocate his retaining fee. It is not the suitor's fault; he instructed his attorney in ample time; and both parties, have, we think, as much right to complain as a theatrical audience would who, paying their money to see Mr. Charles Kean play Hamlet, found that, without the slightest apology, the second walking gentleman of the theatre had been substituted for the popular tragedian. It has been suggested by those well qualified to judge of the extent of this grievance that the leading counsel of the common law bar would do well to establish a rule analogous to that in force in the Courts of Equity, and by which every barrister, on being dignified with a silk gown, is compelled to make an election as to which of the courts of the Vice-Chancellors or the Master of the Rolls he will confine his practice. The advantage of such a course is obvious. The attention of counsel would not be distracted in running about from Queen's Bench to Common Pleas, or from Exchequer to Bail Court; and the attorneys and suitors would be certain that their cases would be argued by the advocates whom they had selected for their eminence, their erudition, and their capacity.

The inconveniences of the system to which we have alluded are principally and most severely felt in London, and was specially made manifest at a remarkable trial for libel, which took place before the Lord Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Neither of the leading counsel—Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Hawkins—were able to appear, being engaged in other courts of Nisi Prius sitting at the same time; and the learned judge accordingly suggested that the "juniors should fight it out"—a species of combat very humorous and exciting to the bench and the bar, but to the plaintiff and the defendants a very close application of the boys and frogs.

THE WORKING OF THE DIVORCE ACT.

The new Divorce Court has certainly brought to light some very remarkable revelations. The High Church party are exceedingly indignant that there should be any facility for loosening the marriage tie, and they point with something like exultation at the disclosures lately brought to light as evidence that this court ought not to have been established. They point out one or two cases in which collusion has been detected, and upon this they propose that an alteration in the law should be made during the next session of Parliament. But the very evidence which is adduced for the alteration in the provisions of the act of Parliament tends to strengthen the court in public estimation. Some fifty or sixty cases for dissolution of marriage have been disposed of, and in those cases where the petitions have been dismissed the rejection of the petition has arisen either from collusion having been detected by the court, or from the conduct of the husband having been such as to conduce to the misconduct of the wife. This is exactly what was contemplated by the promoters of the measure. It was desired to afford the utmost facility for either husband or wife to get rid of the marriage tie where it was proved that either party had been guilty of acts which must for ever render it impossible for them to live together with feelings of mutual respect. The Divorce Act, as far as it has hitherto been in operation, has certainly brought before the public many occurrences which would perhaps have been better buried in oblivion. But still, great as is the public scandal produced by these disclosures, few will doubt, with the exception of the High Church party, but that the relief granted was not more than in proportion to the evil created by the publication of matrimonial differences.

Take, for instance, a few of the cases that have occupied much of the public attention from the high standing in society of the parties implicated. The cause of Bell v. Bell with the Marquis of Anglesey. Here was a lady by birth and education living in open adultery with a peer of the realm. Under the old system the injured husband would not have obtained relief for much less than two or three thousand pounds, after two or three years' delay. Now he has got rid of his encumbrance for one-tenth of that sum, after a few months' litigation. Then, again, there is the case of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, which now fills so many columns of the newspapers. Here is a husband, marrying at eighteen a young and fashionable lady, some ten years older than himself. He misconducts himself, and his wife obtains a divorce; but in doing so she alleges many acts of cruelty besides the adultery. The husband offers no defence, because he desires a divorce, but when he finds that he has been charged with conduct which, if true, would shut him out from all respectable society, he indicts his former wife for perjury. This extraordinary case is now being tried, and therefore it would be unjust to offer any opinion as to the merits or wrongs of either party, but sufficient has been adduced to show that to link persons irrevocably together whose tastes and habits are so dissimilar is to entail upon them a life of misery. The court, however, has shown that it will not grant a dissolution of marriage except upon the most irrefrangible testimony. Of the hundred and fifty or sixty cases that have been disposed of since the court was established, quite ninety per cent. have been cases where the evidence was of such a character that it would not take any man possessed of ordinary sense more than half an hour to dispose of. Those who have watched the causes will have seen that dissolutions of marriage have been granted principally in cases of bigamy, or where the adultery was so patent to the whole community that no defence was possible; and in other cases which have been defended it has been the subject of general comment how very sedulously the court has inquired into all the circumstances of the case, in order that it might be able to detect anything in the shape of collusion or fraud. The result of the experiment of the New Divorce Court, as far as it has gone, amounts simply to this—that a man or woman having a real wrong to redress will obtain relief, but that any one attempting by collusion to get rid of a wife or husband will, in all probability, be found out.

It has, however, been said that since the Divorce Court has been in existence cases have occurred which would not have happened had this court not existed, and attention especially has been drawn to a married lady who, with fifteen thousand a year in her own right, has had the wickedness and folly to leave her husband and two children to run off with her footman; and of another young married lady who, with £100,000 as her jointure, prefers the curate of the village to the lord of the manor, her legitimate husband. But cases similar to these have occurred long before the Divorce Court was ever thought of, and if report be correct, there are one or two of our highest aristocratic families who have to deplore the misconduct of their very immediate progenitors. Supposing, however, that there are some five or six hundred cases a year, what does it amount to after all? The population of the United Kingdom now very nearly approaches thirty millions; the proportion of cases of misconduct, therefore, to the population appears to be almost infinitesimal. In a large population such as inhabits this wealthy country, it would be futile to expect a perfect state of morality; but the very small number of cases of the kind, and the facilities afforded under the Divorce Act for dissolution of marriage, ought to convince even the most sceptical that England still retains her high position for morality. —*Observer.*

RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(FROM THE OBSERVER.)

The Rifle Volunteers have already become one of the institutions of the country. We have from the first rejoiced over the promptitude and the universality of the movement. We look upon the training and organisation of this force as most useful, even though we have not participated in the full extent of the apprehensions to which the movement is no doubt so greatly, though not entirely, due. It is easy to see that, compared with other countries—we might almost say compared with any other country—the people of the United Kingdom were little versed in the use of weapons of war. The more general use of fire-arms—the experience and practice of the rifle—is the first thing needed. In this case it may be truly said that "knowledge is power." It is all very well for some of the peace-at-any-price declaimers at Carlisle—the only town in England where we have discerned any serious division of opinion on this subject—to talk boldly of the universal uprising of all Englishmen as one man in the event of our shores being polluted with the foot of an invader, But what would be the good of an unarmed and inexperienced multitude against a regular army of horse, foot, and artillery. The finest spirit would not avail, if only directing unarmed hands. No, the practised use of the weapon is the first thing needed.

The second thing is organisation, and uniformity of drill. In this, too, we are happy to see that considerable practice is actively afoot. By employing the drill sergeants of the regular army, the independent and scattered companies will be ready to unite in larger bodies before the spring. Although we are bound to stick to our original opinion, that no mere amateur force can be made as available as a regular army, yet no pains should be spared in making it approach as near the regular standard as possible. For this purpose the companies must be formed and exercised into battalions, the battalions into brigades, the brigades into divisions, and the whole completely massed into a *corps d'armee* with its allotment of artillery and cavalry. We see with satisfaction that some corps of Volunteer Artillery have been already set on foot by gentlemen who are able to bear the expense; and we have no doubt that the mounted gentry and yeomanry of England will not be backward in providing an ample supply of volunteer horse for exercise and organisation. So far as the movement has gone there is no reason whatever to complain. But much more remains to be done before the numbers are worthy of this great nation, and especially before the exercise shall make us rely with any confidence upon their organisation or efficiency in the field. We would expressly desire to caution our readers against the exaggerated estimate of the numbers so loosely put forward. We have the best reason for knowing that there are not 100,000 members enrolled. Anything less than double that number would be a distressing failure. We should not be content with less than four times the number. We agree with Mr. Ayrton, that we would rather see them increasing to 400,000 than dwindling from that amount to nothing as they did before.

We have already observed with satisfaction that the Government have early provided for uniformity of arms, by issuing the complement gratuitously supplied all of one calibre, and insisting that the rest should be of one pattern. Although we should prefer for infantry the long-barrelled rifle of the line, yet, as some companies may be obstinate enough to select the short rifle with the longer sword, it is satisfactory to know that the bore is to be the same, and that the same ammunition will be available to both.

Upon the subject of uniformity in dress, to which we called attention some weeks ago, we are glad to see that the Government have done their part in assisting to keep the dissonant fancies of amateurs in order. The commission appointed by the War Office have not—as alleged by an evening contemporary of yesterday—actually agreed upon the pattern. They have resolved to recommend the brown-grey; but they are to meet again on Tuesday next to consider further the pattern of the dress, which it is so desirable to make as simple, as convenient, and as inexpensive as possible. When this is done, it will be adopted so extensively as to force all amateur remonstrants to fall in with the prevailing fashion.

Whilst upon this subject it is pleasant to notice the valuable suggestions that are constantly made, not only by the regular writers of the public press, but by occasional volunteer correspondents. Among the latter we would beg to call the particular attention of the heads of our public schools to a letter in the *Times* of Mr. W. F. Campbell, the member for Harwich, to which he has affixed his name. Mr. Campbell urges very strongly the necessity of early training at our public schools in the use of arms, and in every gymnastic exercise. Boys, of course, would require careful supervision in their drill, and especially when they come to firing. But the advantages are obvious, and are well enumerated by the writer. The gentry and professional classes must not be left behind when the country is all astir, and those who have leisure should have all the advantages which early training confers. There are admirable training grounds close to Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. and even military exercise would be no bad addition to the rowing, football, and cricket of our public schools.

THE SAILORS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—In consequence of a recommendation from the Admiralty—transmitted on Thursday last—to the effect that the sailors of the Princess Royal would be sufficiently punished by a month's imprisonment, the Secretary of State has advised her Majesty, in the use of her gracious clemency, to remit the remainder of the sentence of three months' imprisonment inflicted by the sentence of the court-martial. The men will, therefore, be discharged from custody on Tuesday next, being, as is usual, the day before the expiration of the time, which, we believe, will be a month on Wednesday next from the period of their confinement.—*Observer.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment. The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check must be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character under the action of this powerful ointment, aided by a course of these pills, which purify the depraved humours of the body.

Police Intelligence.

COLLEGE STREET OFFICE.—YESTERDAY.

STEALING.—Michael M'Keon was brought up in custody of Police-constable James Meares, charged with stealing some shop locomotive tubes, the property of Mr. Charles Connolly, of Sir John Rogerson's-quay, in whose employment he was for some time. The prisoner being suspected of abstracting this property, some articles were marked by Mr. Connolly's directions, and information given to Acting inspectors Kavanagh, Craven, and Meares, by whom the prisoner was arrested on Saturday evening.—He was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment.

SHOP LIFTING.—Jane Sutton, a decent-looking country girl, was charged with attempting to steal a polka jacket from Mr. Crowley's shop, Redmond's Hill. On Saturday evening, an assistant in the establishment deposed that the prisoner had asked for an article of the above sort, he shewed her some, with which she did not appear to be satisfied, and he turned aside for a moment, when he perceived that she had pulled down one of the jackets upon the floor, and then attempted to conceal it under her shawl; she subsequently was going away, and, when near the door the assistant charged her with the offence. She then let the article fall, and was given into custody. She was sent for trial to the city sessions, but admitted out on bail.

THE FOG ON THE MERSEY.

A dense fog again overspread the river on Friday, and there were some casualties, although no lives were lost. Between five and six o'clock a.m., the Woodside boat, after a tedious passage from the landing-stage, arrived at Woodside. It was pitch dark and the fog exceedingly dense. The passengers, all working men, were landed in safety; but so thick was the atmosphere that two men walked overboard. Their cries were heard, and assistance having been promptly rendered, they were rescued. As the morning wore on, the danger became greater. Crowds of people, anxious to get over to their business at Liverpool, besieged the ferry, and it was found necessary to shut up all the entrances, and to place strong bodies of policemen at the gates. The earlier boats were from a half to three-quarters of an hour in crossing, and excitement was high amongst the seven or eight hundred people who were waiting at the slip when the Wirral came alongside, at twenty minutes past ten, having lost her funnel and part of the bridge. It appeared that there were four ships anchored in the track of the Woodside boats, on Thursday, and into one of these, which was outward bound, the Wirral had run stem on. She drifted athwart the vessel's bowsprit, and her funnel was knocked down. Fortunately no person was hurt, but we were informed that one man jumped overboard in the panic which ensued, and that he was rescued again. Some of the passengers lost their hats, but these were for the most part found abot the deck when the Wirral reached the slip. The injured boat was taken to her moorings, and the crowd was greatly diminished when the danger of crossing became known. Hundreds of people went home; but many hundreds remained, determined to cross at any hazard. A messenger was sent to Monks' Ferry, and the railway boat Woodside was brought round. The mob of passengers was great; and having received on board about 500 persons, the Woodside proceeded. The first attempt resulted in her all but running through the piles at the entrance to the Basin; a second attempt resulted in a like misfortune, and in backing off she came athwart the unfinished and sunken wall in the Woodside Basin. She was backed off, however, and at last got clear of the Basin, but only to come athwart the bow of the large ship Chapuiltepec, which arrived from Quebec, and was anchored directly in the ferry track, about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. Having got clear of this danger, the Woodside proceeded, and arrived at the landing-stage, having been about thirty-five minutes in crossing. We have not heard of any other casualties. —*Northern Times.*

FATAL CONFLAGRATION.—On Friday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire, attended with a serious loss of human life and property, happened in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Adam Clark Hook, forming Nos. 1 and 2, Little George-street, Westminster, about midway between Storey's-gate and the Broad Sanctuary. The buildings were three storey high, and had a frontage of nearly 40 feet, the whole of the floors being let out as offices. At the time of the outbreak the housekeeper and several other persons were sleeping upon the premises, and it seems a perfect miracle that any of the unfortunate persons escaped with their lives, although the Royal Society's escape was standing within two minutes' run. The conductor of the escape, having heard the rattles of the police, imagined that a fire had occurred close to his station, and he at once got his escape ready to proceed to the scene, and after the lapse of a few minutes Police-constable No. 228, of the A Division, came to him and requested him to make all possible speed to the place, as he had seen a woman and child at one of the upper windows, and he had no doubt they had both jumped out by that time. The conducter, a man named Sell, at once proceeded with his machine in the direction pointed out by the officer, but, knowing that the street was narrow, and moreover that there was a bar across it, he proposed to go round and enter by the other end of the street, but he was told that the bar would be immediately removed. He therefore went in the direction indicated; but, upon getting there the bar still remained intact, and, before the escape could be taken to the house on fire, the barrier had to be broken by means of crowbars. This of necessity involved a loss of two or three minutes. The man having at length reached the premises, he placed his escape in front of the house, and made an attempt to raise the upper floor ladders, but, owing to the narrowness of the street, he was unable, and the bystanders, in their zeal to render assistance by pulling at the ropes, strained the lever so that they would not act. The escape was turned round and placed against the next house, and the conductor took his first-floor ladder off, and went upon the roof, hoping to cut a hole through and get into the place and search for the inmates, but he had no sooner placed his feet upon the ladder which he had thrown over the roof than one of them broke through, the flames by that period having penetrated the roof. He was therefore unable to extricate any of the remaining occupants. What seems to be a most singular affair is that when the escape arrived there were about 300 police-constables present, and even the turncock, who had to come from Prince's-street, a greater distance than the escape, had the conductor been called instantly, as he ought to have been, there is no doubt that the whole of the sufferers might have been rescued. As it was, one woman threw herself out of an upper window and fell upon the leads, where she remained until the arrival of the Crown-street brigade engine, when Percival, one of the firemen, took her upon his back and carried her down his ladder. She was removed to the hopital. The child before mentioned was dropped from the window, and the woman jumped out, and they were also taken to the hospital. The housekeeper and three other persons could be seen during the raging of the fire, and there is not the least doubt that they have been burnt to death. Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, Mr. Staples, foreman of the C district, numerous engineers and foremen of the London establishment, and several powerful engines were remarkably early in arriving, but the fire by that time had taken possession of every floor in the two buildings, and was rushing out of the windows. The brigade kept to their posts, but the fire continued its ravages, and at one time threatened to destroy the premises of Mr. Stanford, news agent (No. 3), and those of Messrs. Hallett and Co., the bankers (No. 6), as well as those of Mr. Wrangham, No. 12, Great George-street, and the offices No. 13, in the same street. Fortunately, owing to the perseverance of the firemen, the last-named premises were saved from destruction, but considerable damage was done to them by breakage and water. As to the origin of the fire nothing is positively known, but it is generally believed to have arisen from some of the gas burners not having been properly turned off. Two other fires occurred during the same time, one at 29½, Liquorpond-street, belonging to Mr. Barrett, and the other at Mr. Parsons's, general dealer, 43, Long-alley. Considerable damage was done at each place.—*Times.*

EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY—THE RAILWAY AMALGAMATION QUESTION.—At a special general meeting of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, held yesterday, Mr. Josiah Livingston moved—"That a Special Committee be appointed for the purpose of co-operating with other public bodies in concerting and carrying out the most strenuous opposition to the proposed amalgamation of the Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central Railways." The motion was seconded by Mr. David M'Laren. Mr. Charles Cowan (who presided) said he regretted the nature of the motion, and he dissented from many of the statements made in support of it. He had hoped that some proposal which might have the effect of obviating their opposition would have been submitted by the company to the railway companies; and as a director of one of them, he would be very happy to be the means of communicating any statement the company might think proper to make. Mr. J. F. M'Farlan and Mr. Duncan M'Laren followed, the latter stating that under the proposed amalgamation bill the rates of carriage on the various lines concerned would be increased from ½d. to 1d., or even more, per mile, for sugar, coals, bar iron, cotton, and other articles. There would, consequently, be a serious loss to the public, and it was the duty of the company, as representing the public interest, to give the measure the most strenuous opposition in their power. The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.—*Glasgow Herald.*

At the London and West of Ireland Fishing and Manure Company meeting of shareholders, held at the Guildhall Coffee House, on Thursday (General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., in the chair), Mr. Henry Vallance, solicitor, Mr. Wryghte, the liquidator, and a large number of shareholders were present. The report of the liquidator for the second year's voluntary winding-up was submitted to the meeting, but in consequence of a disputed debt due to their fish curer, a Mr. John Stuart, of Killybegs, in Ireland, the company is still in process of liquidation. Mr. Henry Brown, of Dublin, accountant, appeared to support the claims of Mr. Stewart, and, by permission of the shareholders, addressed the meeting for about an hour, and it was finally agreed upon that the liquidator be instructed to tender a certain amount and costs through Mr. Brown to this creditor. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LATE MR. ALBERT SMITH.

As was stated in our second edition of yesterday Mr. Albert Smith expired at his own residence in London, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He had only been married about three months to the eldest daughter of the great Keeleys. Mr. Albert Smith was born at Chertsey, May 26th, 1816, where his father practised as surgeon. He was, therefore, at the time of his death, only in his 44th year. With the view of bringing him up to his father's profession, Albert Smith's parents at an early age procured for him a nomination to Merchant Taylors' School, then under the headmastership of the late Rev. Dr. Bellamy. He remained there five years, taking all his moves regularly, and gaining several prizes, and is honourably mentioned in the annals of the school published about two years ago. It is said that in the twelfth year of his age he showed so much comic humour and versatility in a song which he sang at a Surrey election dinner, that his friends augured for him no small share of success in the event of his choosing the stage as his profession. Another destiny, however, prevailed, and it was still resolved that he should follow in his father's steps and become a surgeon. With this object in view he was sent to study medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, where he gained several prizes, and from which he was removed to the Hotel Dieu and Clamart at Paris, to complete his professional education. Returning to England in 1857 he commenced practising as a surgeon with his father at Chertsey, but appears to have found that the routine of a country practitioner's life was at best but a superior kind of drudgery. The fact is, that he had, and felt within him, even from an early date, some aspirations after a literary career, and a desire to obtain celebrity by his pen, which was always "the pen of a ready writer." In the intervals snatched from his professional business, Albert Smith contributed to the "Mirror" a series of lively and amusing papers entitled "Sketches in Paris," and also to the "Medical Times" some clever and characteristic sketches drawn from real life under the title of "Jaspar Buddle; or, Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Coming up to London early in 1841 he resolved to settle there to commence in earnest a literary career by writing for the magazines and other serials. His first instalment appeared in "Bentley's Magazine" for March in that year; it was styled "Rencontre with the Brigands," and was remarkable for its smartness, or, what is still better, for its truthfulness. At this time appeared the first number of the periodical which under the name of "Punch" has since gained so wide and firm a hold on the public mind. It is almost needless to add, that from the very first Albert Smith was a frequent and valued contributor to its pages, in which he gave to the world his amusing "Physiology of a London Medical Student," and his "History of Evening Parties," since republished in a cheap and portable form. He was now fairly on the high road to fame, and he added to his other engagements by writing for the theatres. His first production in that time was "Blanche Harriet," a melodrama, which was brought upon the stage originally at the Surrey Theatre; and it was duly followed at various intervals by several extravaganzas composed for the Lyceum, including "Valentine and Orson," "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," "Cinderella," "Whittington and his Cat." The intrinsic merit of these pieces, as treated by the pen of Mr. Smith, and acted by Frank Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Harley, and other theatrical celebrities of the same stamp, secured for them a warm reception at the hands of the censors of the press, and the name of Albert Smith grew rapidly in public estimation and favour. His pen now found constant employment. He brought out in quick succession a collection of tales and sketches, entitled, "The Wassail Bowl," "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury" (perhaps the most popular and successful of all his efforts), which appeared in successive numbers of "Bentley's Miscellany." These were followed by other serials, "The Scattergood Family," and "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," besides two novels, "The Pottleton Legacy" and "Christopher Tadpole." During this time he was also engaged in adapting several of the Christmas books of Mr. Charles Dickens for the Lyceum Theatre, and in contributing original articles regularly to more than one magazine and annual, and in acting as dramatic critic to one of the weekly newspapers. During the next few years he added to his popularity with general readers by his "Physiologies" of the various classes of London Society, such as "The Flirt," "The Ballet Girl," "The Idler on Town," "The Gent," and "Evening Parties," one and all of which found a wide circulation, and have been since republished in a cheap form by Messrs. Kent and Co. Our space, however, forbids us to attempt to give here anything like a regular and complete list of his light works in the way of farces, drama, sketches, and stories, and casual papers in the various metropolitan magazines. In 1849 a change came over the spirit of his literary career. Hitherto he had figured in London society alone; had studied its phases only; and had catered as a writer for the London public by holding up his readers to themselves, *tanquam in speculo*, and taking off in good-humoured pleasantry their foibles and weaknesses, always in a humorous and harmless manner. In that year, however, he resolved on paying a visit to the East, and on returning to England embodied the results of his tour in an interesting volume, entitled "A Month at Constantinople," in which the exaggerated notions entertained in England respecting the beauty, romance, and grandeur of that city are very cleverly ridiculed. In 1850 he resolved on combining with his character of an author that of a public lecturer. Accordingly he produced, at the West-end of London, an amusing entertainment, which he styled "The Overland Mail," and in which he was the only performer. By the aid of scenery, he described the route and its usual accompaniments in a graphic manner, which was at once successful. His entertainment was relieved by sketches of character and by songs after the manner of Matthews, and illustrated by Mr. Beverley. This entertainment proved very successful both in London and in the provinces. In the same year he produced two or three operatic burlesques, which found equal favour with the public. In August, 1851, Mr. Albert Smith accomplished what few English gentlemen had done before him—we mean the ascent of Mont Blanc, with which his name is so intimately associated, and the summit of which he attained after severe exertion; a feat which has since become of tolerably frequent occurrence. The ascent of Mont Blanc was produced by him as a public entertainment on March 15, 1842. The interest excited in the achievement itself, apart from all adventitious ornament and attraction, was sufficient to ensure him a large and attentive audience; but when to this was added his unquestioned ability as a lecturer, his rapid but distinct utterance, his genuine humour, his keen sense of the ridiculous as exhibited in that fish out of water—John Bull abroad—and his well-selected and well-painted scenery, conspired with his careful attention to to the comfort of his audience, to enable him to achieve an unprecedented success, so that every Englishman or woman, boy or girl, who has visited the metropolis during the past six years, has been able to "do" the ascent of Mont Blanc by deputy, and to realise to him (or her) self pretty nearly as completely as if he (or she, as the case may be) had climbed upon the snowy side of that king of European mountains had crossed his awful ravines, had heard the thunder of his avalanches, and had sat upon his summit to enjoy the view of the rosy peaks of his brother mountains at dawn of day, and to drink a glass of champagne, then and there, to the health of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The ascent of Mont Blanc, as all our readers are aware, continued for some time to be one of the most popular favourites. Mr. Smith's readiness in adapting and embodying into its performance the most witty allusions to the events of the day, thus giving to it the additional charm of variety—a charm which formed a considerable portion of its attractiveness to the multitude. Ever fresh and new in its details, though year after year the same in its general outlines, the ascent of Mont Blanc succeeded in drawing up daily throughout the season, at the doors of the Egyptian Hall of Piccadilly, a string of carriages of the titled and united aristocracy, such as would not disgrace the doors of the Opera House on the night when Alboni or Piccolomini were announced. It was visited by Prince Albert in 1853; by her Majesty and the Royal children in 1854; and represented privately at Osborne in 1855; and at Windsor Castle in 1856 before the Royal Family and the King of of the Belgians. To this entertainment Mr. Albert Smith devoted, as it well deserted his undivided attention and energies, which was never known to flag. Except for a month's vacation in every year, this indefatigable gentleman never relaxed his labours since Mont Blanc was first started. Nine times in every succeeding week he went through his entertainment and sung his songs, never allowing any real or fancied illness, or any domestic matter, however onerous or worrying, to interrupt the due discharge of his business. There are few who can say much. Since the first appearance of Mont Blanc he almost entirely ceased to pursue any strictly literary avocations—his slight "Story of Mont Blanc," which has some personal interest, and a direct bearing on the performance, being the only work which he published since that date, with the exception of an occasional letter published anonymously in the London newspapers, containing smart and pleasant, but somewhat exaggerated, descriptions of the social state of the metropolis. He recently visited China for the purpose of collecting materials for a fresh entertainment, founded on an inspection of the interior of the Celestial Empire and the manner of its inhabitants. It only remains to add, that though he may be regarded as an impersonation of success, Mr. Albert Smith has had his failures, and his detractors and enemies, too. Amongst other examples, we may instance "The Man in the Moon" and "The Month" were periodical publications which were edited by him, and had a great run for a time. One of the leading traits of his character was perseverance, and to that quality, in a great measure, may be attributed the success of his entertainment.

THE PRESS AND TRIAL BY JURY.—In summing up the libel case tried in the Court of Exchequer yesterday and on Tuesday, the Lord Chief Baron said—It may be unpalatable to the press when I say that I put the press very high, but I put trial by jury higher. I think the press is free because juries are independent—I do not think juries are independent because the press is free; and though no doubt they are of mutual aid and protection to each other, yet trial by jury is entitled to the foremost place amongst our institutions.

CONVERSION OF A PRIEST.

Extract from a speech by the Rev. John Moran, who is under the care of the Priests' Protection Society, lately delivered before the Douglas (Isle of Man) Young Men's Protestant Association:—

"Mr. Moran said, that having been awakened, and convinced of the truth of the Protestant religion, he considered it his duty to renounce openly and publicly the errors of the great opponent of Christianity; it was a duty he owed to God, to his conscience, and to his country. He then took upon himself the study of the Bible; it was not the first time. He studied it while at Maynooth, but he studied it only to know the critical opinions of commentators and others. He studied it also when a boy, seventeen years of age. Reading the letters of Lord Chesterfield to his son was, he believed, the first inducement to his reading of the Bible. His curiosity was excited, and he went to a Protestant neighbour, and asked him for a Bible, and read over part of the New Testament. He should never forget the influence which the bare reading of God's Word exercised upon him at that time. There was something Divine in God's Word; it affected a man's heart more than any other book—(cheers)—and if it did not, that man did not understand Christianity. He had read the life of Christ. His beautiful parables and His exquisite morality—where would they search for the like of it? He was a Greek and Latin scholar, but he knew nothing of the Bible. He had read Cicero, and Socrates, and Seneca, but these made no impression on him. They could not influence the heart like one of the Evangelists. (Cheers.) He took up the Bible and pressed it to his bosom, because it was to him the Book of Life. All his ideas, all his conceptions, and all his reasonings could not lead him to the truth: they could teach him what was error, but they could not lead him to the truth. All his reason and knowledge could never have imagined such a lofty view of truth as he saw in the Bible. He was now, therefore, a Protestant, not from prejudice, but from conviction—not only because he was a Christian, and knew the Bible, but also because he knew the tyranny and superstition of Rome. Protestantism was the religion of the Bible, and was the secret of prosperity, national and social.—*Manx Sun.*

CORK EYE DISPENSARY.

A meeting of the committee and others interested in this institution was held at the Royal Cork Institution, on Wednesday last, Dec. 21st. Sir Thos. Deane, in the absence of Sir John Arnott, M.P., Mayor of Cork, was called to the chair. The High Sheriff, Colonel Wood, Captain Tooke, James Harding, Esq. J.P.; Robert Hall, Esq. J.P.; Alderman Scott, George Purcell, Esq.; Dr. Harvey, James A. Harley, Esq., secretary and treasurer; and Dr. Williams, medical attendant of the institution, &c., &c., were present.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. A public Eye Dispensary was established in Cork, in May, 1857, for relief of the poor, of both county and city, affected with diseases of the eye, and supported by voluntary contributions, and from the amount of good done for the poor by this dispensary, although so inadequately supported up to the present, it is the opinion of this meeting that an ophthalmic institution, permanently established on a broader basis, is of paramount importance in the city of Cork.

Alderman Scott thought that there would be little difficulty in getting a ward in the North Infirmary for ophthalmic cases, but

The High Sheriff, Chairman, and others were of opinion that a separate ophthalmic institution would be much to be preferred.

The Secretary stated that over 1,400 cases had been treated at the Cork Eye Dispensary since its opening, and that in these were included cases from the most distant parts of the country.

A lively interest was evinced by the meeting in this institution, and a determination expressed to call on the public to support a more suitable ophthalmic establishment for the distressed poor. The High Sheriff handed £5 to the treasurer for this purpose; Colonel Wood, Captain Clarke, Harbour Master; Messrs. Purcell, Harding, Harley, Scott, Purcell, D. Cagney, M. Daly, and Rev. Mr. Conolly paid their subscriptions, and a sub-acting committee was appointed.—*From a Correspondent.*

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.—The dissensions which we described last week as existing in the Cabinet have been but very imperfectly terminated. To such an extent had they progressed at one time that a few days the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell had actually given in their resignations. We believe it is even now doubtful how far Mr. Gladstone is to be considered a member of the Palmerston Cabinet. After a fashion, however, the conflicting opinions in the Ministry have managed to adjourn their antagonism, and we believe that the only way in which this object could be effected was by determining on the production of no less than five different bills, each presenting its allotted portion of the great reform measure. We presume that the object to be attained by thus splitting up the unfortunate reform bill is that some one or two of the component measures may be treated as open questions, and thus that Mr. Gladstone and his friends, if they and the Russell section cannot agree in the minimum qualification for a borough vote, may at least agree to differ on that point without making shipwreck of the other provisions of the plan, or compelling the administration to abandon office.—*John Bull.*

LEIGH HUNT.—A REMONSTRANCE.—Four or five years ago, the writer of these lines was much pained by accidentally encountering a printed statement, 'that Leigh Hunt was the original of Harold Skimpole, in Bleak House." The writer of these lines is the author of that book. The statement came from America. It is no disrespect to that country, in which the writer has, perhaps, as many friends and as true an interest as any man that lives, good-humouredly to state the fact, that he has, now and then, been the subject of paragraphs in Transatlantic newspapers, more surprisingly destitute of all foundation in truth than the wildest delusions of the wildest lunatics. For reasons born of this experience, he let the thing go by. But since Mr. Leigh Hunt's death the statement has been revived in England. The delicacy and generosity evinced in its revival are for the rather late consideration of its revivers. The fact is this. Exactly those graces and charms of manner which are remembered in the words we have quoted were remembered by the author of the work of fiction in question when he drew the character in question. Above all other things that "sort of gay and ostentatious wilfulness" in the humouring of a subject, which had many a time delighted him, and impressed him as being unspeakably whimsical and attractive, was the airy quality he wanted for the man he invented. Partly for this reason and partly (he has since often grieved to think) for the pleasure it afforded him to think that delightful manner reproducing itself under his hand, he yielded to the temptation of too often making the character speak like his old friend. He no more thought, God forgive him! that the admired original would ever be charged with the imaginary vices of the fictitious creature, than he has himself ever thought of charging the blood of Desdemona and Othello on the innocent academy model who sat for Iago's leg in the picture. Even as to the mere occasional manner, he meant to be so cautious and conscientious, that he privately referred the proof-sheets of the first number of that book to two intimate literary friends of Leigh Hunt (both still living), and altered the whole of that part of the text on their discovering too strong a resemblance to his "way."—*Charles Dickens in "All the Year Round."*

A WOMAN SUFFOCATED BY AN ESCAPE OF GAS.—On Thursday, an inquest was held before Mr. Herford, city coroner, touching the death of Frances White, of 11, Alum-street, Ancoats. About seven o'clock on the previous night there was a smell of an escape of gas in the locality, but at eleven the deceased went to bed with her husband, no apparent increase of the noxious vapour having taken place. Early next morning the husband, on awakening, found his wife lying by the bed suffocated. The smell was then extremely oppressive. A gas inspector was sent for; but he stated before the coroner that he was unable to find whence the escape proceeded, but he imagined it might have arisen from some damage done to the main pipe in the street by the frost.—Verdict, "Suffocated by an accidental escape of gas."

BIRTHS.

Ashe—December 24, at Averard, Galway, the wife of the Rev. Weldon Ashe, of a daughter.

Bell—December 24, the wife of the Rev. J Adamson Bell, of a daughter, which only survived a few hours.

Maunsell—On St Stephen's Day, at Rose Villa, Donnycarney, the wife of John Maunsell, jun., Esq., of a son.

Hill—December 14th, at Montreal Lodge, the wife of James Hill Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Malcolm and Miller—On the 14th instant, at the parish church, Wallasey, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. D. Miller, brother of the bride, George Malcolm, Lieutenant 34th Regiment, eldest son of George Malcolm, Esq., of Liverpool, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Miller, Esq., of Liverpool.

Pentreath and Vaughan—On Thursday, the 22d instant, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. R. Thornton, Head Master of the Royal Medical College, Epsom, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, brother of the bride, Rev. F. R. Pentreath, Second Master, to Dorcas, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Regent's Park, London.

DEATHS.

Cranfield—On the 24th instant, at his residence, Tritonville, Sandymount, Richard Cranfield, Esq., at an advanced age. The interment will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock.

Sturdy—On the 25th instant, at her residence, Sandford, Ellen, the beloved wife of Oswald Sturdy, Esq. Her long declining health was sustained with Christian fortitude, and she departed this life in the full assurance of a joyful resurrection, through a Redeemer's love. Her remains will be removed for interment to Mount-Jerome on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

Smith—December 24th, at his residence, Mr. Albert Smith, aged 44 years.

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